INVENTIONS- 1940

16-YEAR-OLD BOY OPERATES ONE-MAN RAILROAD SYSTEM

Everything from president to laborer is the boast of 16-year-old Lloyd Woodson, the proud owner of a complete miniature railroad system in the cellar of his home at 1235 N. Fifty-eighth Street, Philadelphia. His father, Waverly Woodson, began the railroad when his son was two years old.

A sight to delight the eye of any boy (and his father) fills an entire room at the home of Waverly Woodson of Philadelphia who with his son, Lloyd, have completed an entire miniature railroad and city. The set takes up a space of 9 x 15 feet. There are four complete tr ten automatic switches and over 1,500 feet of wir operate the lights, trains and signals. It is now va at $1500 and they expect to add three more trains an upper level track.

WASHINGTONIANS
—YOU SHOULD KNOW—

By JOE SHEPHARD

FRANK CRICHTON

WASHINGTON.

Most inventors are dreamers and Frank Crichton is no exception.

His dream is not of an invention which will revoluntionize and startle the world, but of employment opportunities for the youth of the nation.

His inventions are numerous. He holds patents on an automatic flag staff which is simplicity in itself, but which does a highly efficient job of preventing flags from becoming wrapped around their staffs in windy weather.

He has also designed and patented a machine for use in respiratory ailments which is somewhat similar to the pulmotor. Numerous gadgets that he uses in his work were invented by him.

Workshop Immaculate

Orderliness and efficiency which are a part of Chrichton's make-up, have been transmitted to his workshop which is as immacculate and systematically arranged as the operating room of a hospital.

White tubular metal tables, with frames bolted to the floor and heavy plate glass tops, do duty as work benches. Gleaming shelves occupy most of the wall space.

On these shelves is a formidable array of tools, precision instruments, and other equipment which Crichton uses in his work.

Likes Music

Seeming just a little out of place amid such surroundings, is an upright piano and a number of pictures which cover the wall space not occupied by the shelves.

Crichton says that he is a lover of music, and that he occasionally uses the piano in his work.

"Look," he said, after darkening the room, "Now watch the picture of that old haunted house."

Trick Pictures

He struck a chord on the piano and a light flashed on in the windows of the pictured house. A tiny figure was seen moving past the lighted windows.

"I get a great kick out of that," he said. "It's done by vibration."

He then walked over to another picture — the home of Barbara Fritchie. He recited a few words of poetry while standing in front of the picture and a flag began to wave.

"Those are just a few of the things that I do in my spare time," he said, but I don't have much of that. I am interested in building a big business, not for financial gain, however, if that were my aim I could simply sell some of the patents for which I have had offers.

Wants to Make Jobs

"My greatest interest is in providing as many jobs for our youth as I possibly can."

Toward this end, Crichton has formed and incorporated the Lynchburg-Madison Company for the marketing of his inventions. He is a graduate of Howard University and was born in Lynchburg, Va. He is unmarried and has lived in Washington for slightly more than twenty years.

Reveal Negro Invented 'New' Plane Years Ago

WASHINGTON, June 13 (ANP)—Fifteen years after a patent had been obtained by a Negro, much to do is being made over the invention of a plane which rises perpendicularly without having to take off in the usual manner, so much so that lots of space has been devoted to this "new" invention.

However, the records of the department show that on April 7, 1925, William Halo, a colored man of West Virginia, obtained a patent on a plane "made to hover in the air, ascend and descend vertically as well as be propelled along the ground as a wheeled vehicle either in a forward or a reverse manner.

Whether or not there was any commercial possibility in the plane was not indicated by the records however, the patent is on file in the Patent Office, along with hundreds of other inventions by Negroes throughout the country.

Negro Invented 'New' Airplane Years Ago

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) — Fifteen years after a patent had been obtained by a Negro, much to do is being made over the invention of a plane which rises perpendicularly without having to take off in the usual manner, so much so that lots of space has been devoted to this "new" invention.

However the records of the patent department show that on April 7, 1925, William Hale, a colored man of West Virginia, obtained a patent on a plane "made to hover in the air, ascend and descend virtically as well as be propelled along the ground as a wheeled vehicle either in a forward or a reverse manner.

Whether or not there was any commercial possibility in the plane was not indicated by the records however, the patent is on file in the Patent Office along with hundreds of other inventions by Negroes throughout the country.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The demonstration at Hammond, La., of a 10-barrel machine gun by its inventor, A. W. Cryer, Negro strawberry tenant farmer, convinced observers that is is one of the greatest and most effective defense or offense weapons in the history of modern warfare.

The gun contains five magazines, each of which belches hot steel from two projecting barrels. Bullets are discharged from five of the barrels in a shot volley alternating automatically through the other five barrels in lightning-like speed.

The model is operated by a crank and 66 shells from each of the five magazines can be discharged in a few seconds, making a total of 330 volley shots in this brief period of time.

It can be constructed on a scale varying from .22 caliber upward and can be mounted on tank, auto or airplane, Cryer explained. The gun is mounted on a revolving base and can be easily operated by one man with a second to refill magazines.

The inventor says the weapon can be operated by motor advancing to a possible speed of 339 bullets per second. Magazines are easily replaced. Length of barrels will determine the range, he said.

The inventor has had a few years of experience as a blacksmith, and other than this, he has no mechanical training. He is asking the War Department for an opportunity to demonstrate the "blitzkrieg" gun in Washington. He holds the patent right exclusively.

MULT-BARREL WEAPON STIRS WIDE INTEREST

SEP 21 1940

Inventor Says Gun Will Fire 339 Shots Per Sec., Maximum

Defender

By LEON LEWIS

HAMMOND, La. — The demonstration here of a 10-barrel machine gun by its inventor, A. W. Cryer, Race strawberry tenant farmer, convinced observers that it is one of the greatest and most effective defense or offense weapons in the history of modern warfare.

The gun contains five magazines, each of which belches hot steel from two projecting barrels. Bullets are discharged from five of the barrels in a shot volley alternating automatically through the other five barrels in lightening-like speed.

The model is operated by a crank and 66 shells from each of the five magazines can be discharged in a few seconds, making a total of 330 volley shots in this brief period of time.

Chicago, Ill.

It can be constructed on a scale varying from .22 calibre upward, and can be mounted on tank, auto, or airplane, Mr. Cryer explained.

The gun is mounted on a revolving base and can be easily operated by one man with a second to refill magazines.

Mr. Cryer said the weapon can be operated by motor advancing to a possible speed of 339 bullets per second. Magazines are easily replaced. Length of barrels will determine range, he said. The model barrels are five and one-half inches apart, set in a magazine compartment 32½ inches over all, which is mounted on a revolving stand.

Mr. Cryer has had a few years of experience as a blacksmith. Other than that, he has had no mechanical training. He is asking the war department for an opportunity to demonstrate the "blitzkrieg" gun in Washington. He holds the patent right, exclusively.

ARMY TO SEE RACE MAN'S MACHINE GUN

Chicago Defender

NOV 9 1940

HAMMOND, La., Nov. 7—The War Department has promised to look over a 10-barrel machine gun developed by A. W. Cryer, race blacksmith.

Cryer will take his working model to Washington, to prove his claim the gun can fire 335 bullets within a few seconds.

The model, which looks like an old-fashioned music box with short barrels protruding and is mounted on legs, has five magazines. Cryer says the gun is mobile and can be mounted on an armored tank, speedboat, truck, auto, airplane wing or battleship. He has been working on his invention since shortly after the first World War. Last spring he built his first model.

INVENTIONS- 1940

L. U. STUDENT Is Call INVENTOR OF Kansas City DEATH WEAPON May

Chester Cotharn Designs 'Aerial Torpedo,' to Carry Bombs

OCT 11 1940

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Shades of Benjamin Banneker and the whole group of unsung Negro inventors who have contributed to the world's scientific progress were cast across the rolling compus of Lincoln univeraity last week when information regarding an invention created by Chester Cotharn, 22-year old Lincoln university student, was revealed.

Cotharn is the inventor of a military weapon designated by the United States army as an "aerial torpedo." The instrument, described by Cotharn as an "automatic raider" which looks like an airplane, is really a bomb-carrying device that could be released in Jefferson City to bomb accurately cities as far away as Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Denver and Fort Worth.

According to the youthful inventor, the weapon is a self-propelling, self-directing craft which without the use of a pilot or remote control, can be assembled in five minutes and released toward a distant target. It will explode when it lands at its destination.

Such instruments as speed regulators, a barometer and a time bomb are used. All workings of the weapon except those of a secret device have been disclosed to the Federal government. Cotharn alone knows the workings of this vital part.

Travels 500 M.P.H.

The weapon, Cotharn said, will travel at the rate of nearly 500 miles per hour, and must be released shortly after being assembled, or it will explode. It is said to be able to reach its destination accurately despite adverse weather conditions and to travel in the sub-stratosphere, beyond the reach of anti-aircraft guns.

Cotharn, whose home is in East St. Louis, Ill., has had no formal training in mechanics, but has had extensive experience in working on motors and other mechanical devices. He is one of the 10 students now taking lessons in flying at Lincoln university under the direction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. He is majoring in Industrial arts and minoring in mathematics.

At Lincoln Cotharn is affiliated with the Scroller club, the Y. M. C. A., and uses his six-foot-two inch frame of 190 pounds to good advantage on the football, basketball and track teams.

Cotharn said he received but little technical assistance in making his "aerial torpedo." His ambition is to design a new type of automobile and produce it in a factory owned and operated by Negroes.

Inventor Of Automatic Defender Chicago Ill. OCT 12 1940 Bomb Sues Patent Firm

NEW YORK — Solomon Harper, local inventor of an automatic airplane bomb claims in a telegram dated September 27 that he will file suit for $100,000 against a New York patent firm in connection with a loss of claim to a patent of the bomb which is now being used by the war department.

According to a statement from the commissioner of patents, Harper filed application for patent on July 31, 1911 and it was allowed September 25, 1911, but because of a technicality was abandoned on September 25, 1912.

The original plans of Harper's invention were first submitted to the war invention board of the war department under Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson through the efforts of the late Rev. E. C. Morris, president of the National Baptist convention in 1910.

Harper claims that he is also due compensation from the government in view of claims by other inventors in similar instances which have resulted in large awards of money by Congress.

Colored Student Invents "Sure Death" Device The Union Cincinnati, Ohio

Jefferson City, Mo.—Shades of Benjamin Banneker and the whole group of unsung Negro inventors who have contributed to the worlds scientific progress were cast across the rolling campus of Lincoln University last week when information regarding an invention created by Chester Cotharn, 22-year-old L. U. student, was revealed.

OCT 10 1940

Cotharn is the inventor of a military weapon designated by the United States Army as an "aerial torpedo." The instrument, described by Cotharn as an "automatic raider" which looks like an airplane, is really a bomb-carrying device that could be released in Jefferson City to bomb accurately cities as far away as Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Denver and Fort Worth.

According to the youthful inventor, the weapon is a self-propelling, self-directing craft which, without the use of a pilot or remote control, can be assembled in five minutes and released toward a distant target. It will explode when it lands at its destination.

Such instruments as speed regulators, a barometer and a time bomb are used. All workings of the weapon except those of a secret device have been disclosed to the Federal government. Cotharn alone knows the workings of this vital part.

The weapon, Cotharn said, will travel at the rate of nearly 500 miles per hour and must be released shortly after being assembled, or it will explode. It is said to be able to reach its destination accurately despite adverse weather conditions and to travel in the sub-stratosphere, beyond the reach of anti-aircraft guns.

Cotharn, whose home is in East St. Louis, Ill., has had no formal training in mechanics, but has had extensive experience in working on motors and other mechanical devices. He is one of the 10 students now taking lessons in flying at Lincoln University under the direction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. He is majoring in Industrial Arts and minoring in mathematics.

At Lincoln Cotharn is affiliated with the Scroller Club, the Y. M. C. A., and uses his six-foot-two-inch frame of 190 pounds to good advantage on the football, basketball and track teams.

Cotharn said he received but little technical assistance in making his "aerial torpedo.' His ambition is to design a new type of automobile and produce it in a factory owned and operated by Negroes.

Young Inventor of Deadly Device

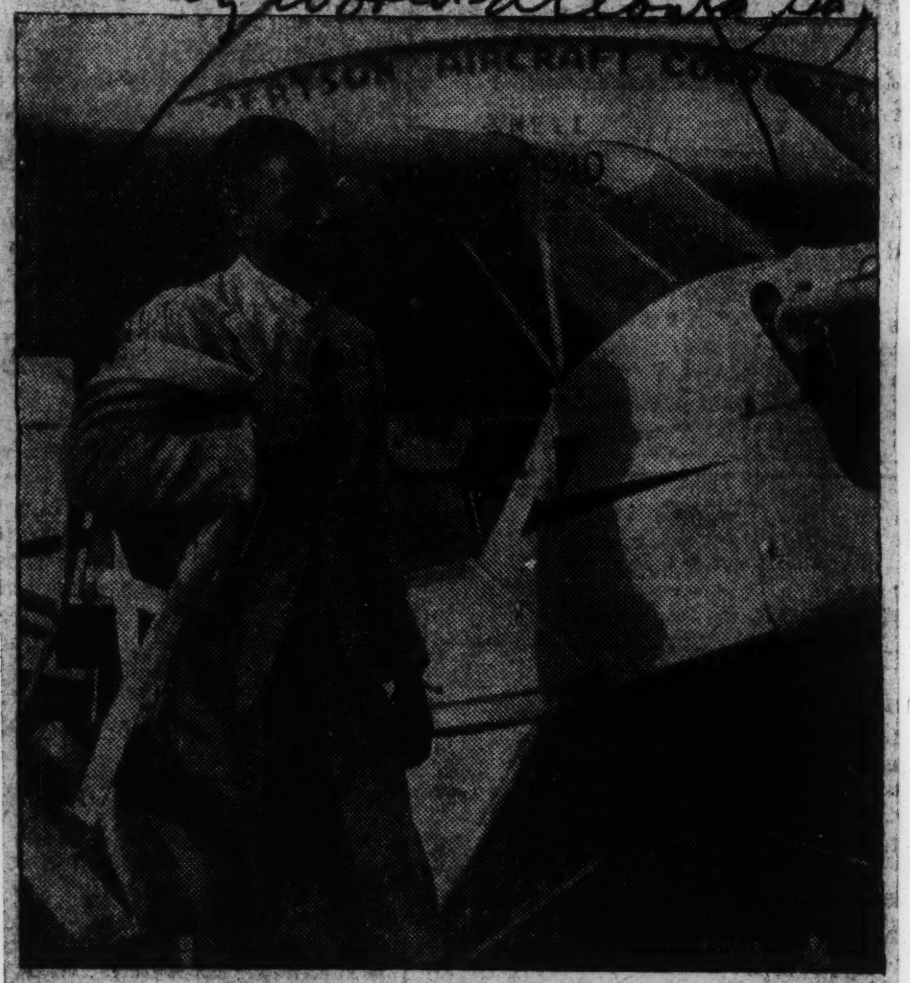
Journal & Guide

CHESTER COTHARN, aviation student at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo., who recently disclosed to the United States the details of a secret invention—a death dealing "aerial torpedo"—which can be automatically controlled and can be directed to a target hundreds of miles away, whic hit will bomb accurately, according to the claims of its student inventor.

Youth Cotharn, shown here as he prepares to go aloft in a plane at the field where he is learning to fly, is a graduate of the Lincoln High School in East St. Louis, Illinois. He is a star tackle on the Lincoln grid team.

Invents Aerial Torpedo

Daily World-Atlanta Ga.

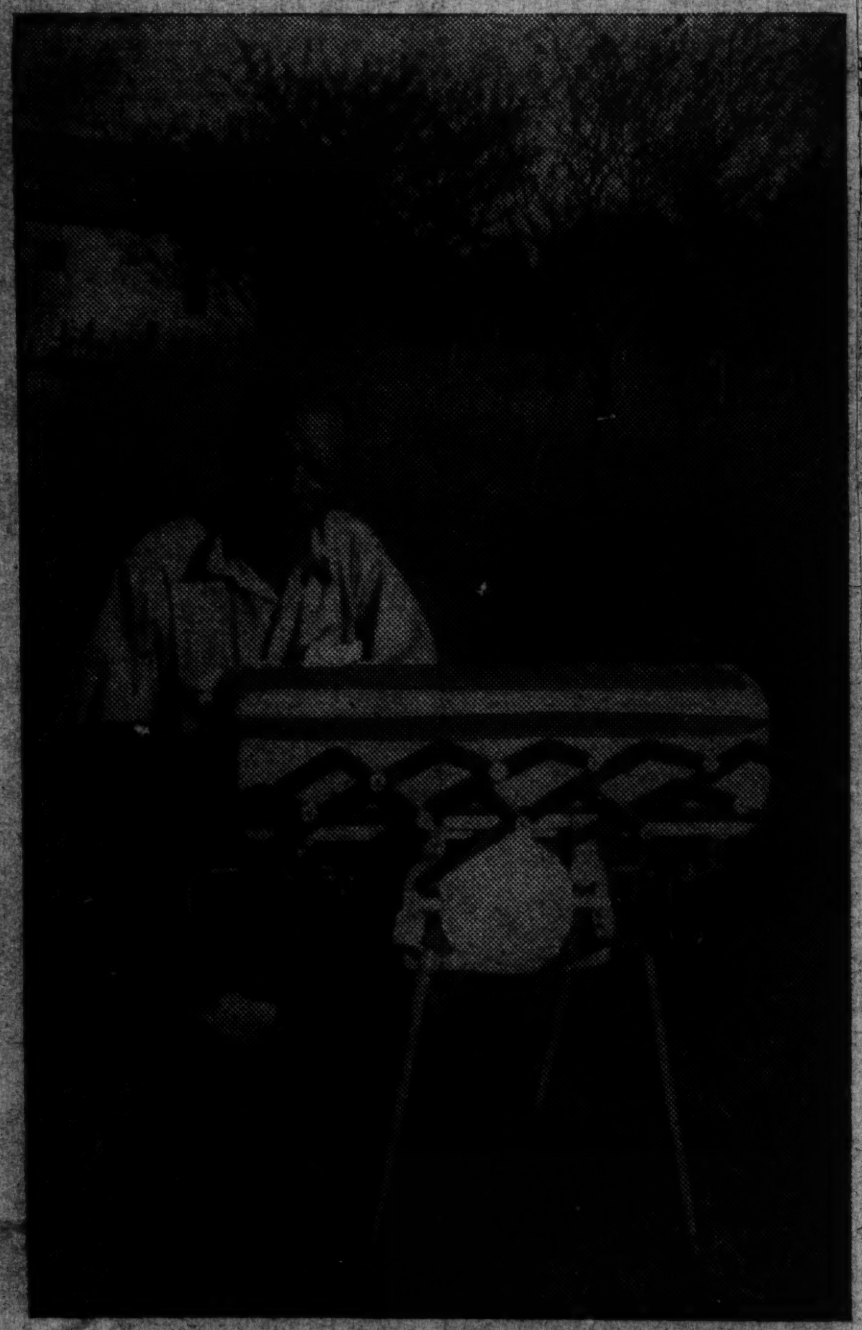


The "aerial torpedo," a self-propelling, self-directing, bombing-carrying device that is supposed to destroy objectives hundreds of miles away, is the recent invention of Lincoln University's star junior tackle and aviation student, Chester Cotharn, graduate of Lincoln High School, East St. Louis, Illinois.

INVENTIONS - 1940

Hammond, La., Vindicator
October 4, 1940

Hammond Negro Invents Death Dealing Gun



A. W. Cryer And His Machine Gun

Left to A. W. Cryer, well known Negro residing 2½ miles east of Hammond, an invading foe would be annihilated in short order.

Cryer has invented a machine gun that has the whole country talking. Even the War Department is interested, and the question is asked, why not let a Hammond Negro settle the dispute across the big pond and bring to an end the misery, suffering and deaths now recorded daily.

Formerly a country blacksmith, used to tinkering with various kinds of machinery, Cryer shortly after the World War thought up the idea of producing a machine gun that would be recognized as a weapon of defense if ever the United States needed assistance. For three years he spent all available hours in working on his invention. Last June he decided to build a model and it proved successful, so much so, that he contacted the Chartered Institute of America and had proof of his invention filed, thus protecting it from possible repetition.

The model, shown in the accompanying picture, has 10 barrels and 5 magazines, each of the latter holding 67 shots. The gun will shoot 339 shots within a few seconds, or much faster than a person could count multiplied many times. It is mobile and can be mounted on a tank, truck, auto, speed boat, battleship, airplane wing and other necessary places of vantage.

Believing that his model would be quickly recognized by those in position to judge of its merits Cryer contacted certain parties who were in position to assist him with the federal and state authorities. The War Department became directly interested and immediately requested plans and specifications. Cryer insisted on making a trip to Washington and display his model to the officials. He will leave Hammond within a few days for the national capital and will give demonstrations of his machine. He realizes that it will shoot, for already, while handling it he placed his arm in front of one of the barrels just as it was discharged and received a wound of a painful though not fatal nature.

Cryer is known as a leader of his race. His family connections are good, with none of them figuring in any court trials. He is 100 per cent for Uncle Sam in the present conflict and hopes that his invention may add very materially to the defensive if this country goes to war. Modest in manner Cryer discusses his invention without showing any of the braggadocio evident in many who make the page one of leading dailies.

ROBESON AIDS INVENTION OF SOUND CONTROL DEVICE

NOV 29 1940

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Two years ago Paul Robeson discovered that if he stood in front of a microphone of a public address system he employed some of the desirable acoustic conditions usually associated with the small studio. His discovery has led to a newly developed sound control which creates on the concert or theater stage the acoustic characteristics of a small, highly reverberant room an surrounds a singer or instrumentalist with an "acoustic envelope," thus enabling artists to hear themselves.

Describing the "Paul Robeson Technique," which it is called after its discoverer, Dr. Burris-Meyer of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., declared.

"The phenomena is familiar to all who have indulged in the popular American pastime of singing in the bath."

Dr. Burris-Meyer, who outlined the new technique before the convention of the Acoustical Society of America, hailed it as eliminating many of the artist's woes, such as tension inability to relax, a feeling of being ill at ease, low vocal efficiency and voice-forcing to get more volume. The technique had no effect on the sound as the audience heard it, Dr. Burris-Meyer said.

Development of the "acoustic envelope" followed experiments by Dr. Burris-Myers, Mr. Robeson and the Stevens institute sound research project first in a Maplewood (N. J.) theater and subsequently in the Metropolitan Opera House and elsewhere. The technique has yet to be tried for the radio and recording, but Dr. Burris-Meyer thought "the desirability of its use seems probable."

ROBESON DISCOVERY LEADS TO NEW SOUND CONTROL DEVICE

DEC 1 1940

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—(ANP)—Two years ago Paul Robeson discovered that if he stood in front of a microphone of a public address system he enjoyed some of the desirable acoustic conditions usually associated with the small studio.

Chicago Bee

His discovery has led to a newly developed sound control which creates on the concert or theater stage the acoustic characteristics of a small, highly reverberant room and surrounds a singer or instrumentalist with an "acoustic envelope", thus enabling artists to hear themselves.

Describing the "Paul Robeson Technique," which it is called after its discoverer, Dr. Burris-Meyer of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., declared:

Phenomena Familiar

"The phenomena is familiar to all who have indulged in the popular American pastime of singing in the bath."

Chicago Ill.

Dr. Burris-Meyer, who outlined the new technique before the convention of the Acoustical Society of America, hailed it as eliminating many of the artist's woes, such as tension, inability to relax, a feeling of being ill at ease, low vocal efficiency and voice-forcing to get more volume. The technique had no effect on the sound as the audience heard it, Dr. Burris-Meyer said.

Probable Use to Radio

Development of the "acoustic envelope" followed experiments by Dr. Burris-Meyer, Mr. Robeson and the Stevens institute sound research project first in a Maplewood (N. J.) theatre and subsequently in the Metropolitan Opera House and elsewhere. The technique has yet to be tried for the radio and recording, but Dr. Burris-Meyer thought "the desirability of its use seems probable."

INVENTIONS - 1940

Youth, 18, Builds Own Job in World of Radio

By PAT SUTTON

PHILADELPHIA—In a world where jobs are about as scarce as hen's teeth for a young man, John Simmons graduated from the Overbrook High School with the will to make an economic niche for himself.

The study of practical electricity had always been his hobby and while in school he worked in all the clubs that were experimenting with radio electricity. There was a time when he had hopes of being a "ham," that is, an amateur radio operator.

Aids Widowed Mother

However, Jack, as all his friends call him, had very little spare money, for he has helped his mother since he was a small boy. She is a widow whose ambition is to see her son "sitting on top of the world" some day.

Today, Jack plays recordings on the machine pictured, which he built himseslf. It is seldom that he has one engagement that does not lead to several others. Particularly proud is he of his engagement during the Lincoln-Howard Conference recently.

Two years ago he built a small crystal set on which he could get WLW at Cincinnati. He emphasized that this set had no tubes.

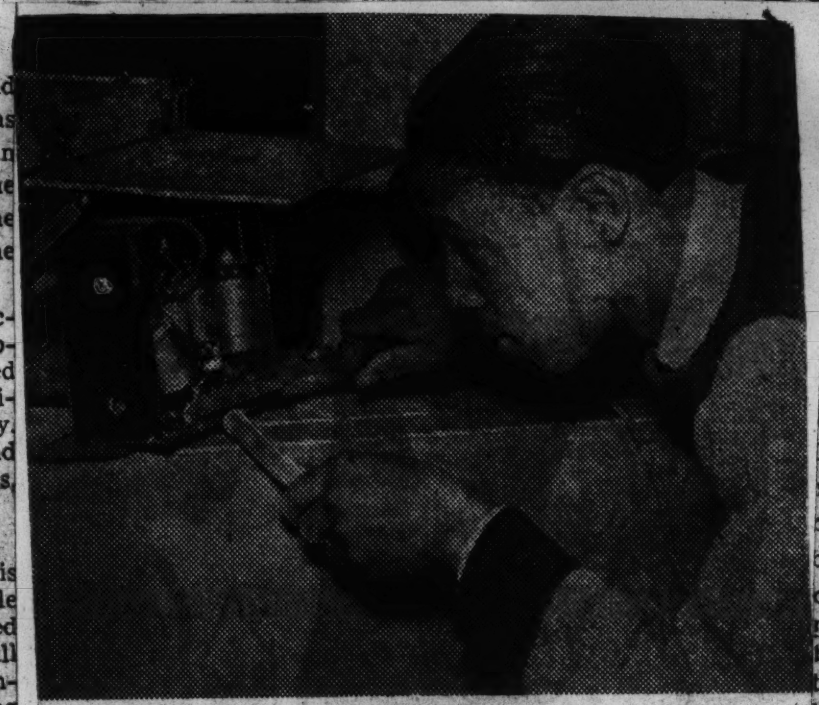
Builds Sets from Spare Parts

Placing his fondness for the high school subjects, mechanical drawing, trigonometry, and mechanics to good use, he makes his own plans for radio sets. And when he finishes building one, it usually has parts from several others in it.

I don't know exactly what he was talking about, although he explained several times what he meant when he said, "I take the coupling in a radio set, or a transformer, or resisters and build them up." But perhaps some of the radio fans may understand.

Jack Simmons, who is eighteen years old, lives with his aunt and uncle and mother at 6021 Spring Street. His mother is Mrs. Marie Simmons, and his aunt and uncle are Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pinder. His young cousin, Carl, is just as interested in his work as can be.

The two of them bunk together and in their room is another home-built set that doesn't even have a cabinet. The easier, according to our electrician, to make new adjustments and improvements.



JOHN SIMMONS

Sports Lover, Jitterbug

A member of the West Philadelphia Athletic Association, he likes to play basketball and baseball, both of the hard and softball vintage. He is also a jitterbug, with a capital J. He inherits a love of good clothes from his uncle and prefers them conservative.

Marriage at the present time has no interest for him. He plays the piano a little, likes the ladies, and would like to learn to play the drums.

His ambition is to play recordings in a business place of his own and to be a radio "ham."

Mechanical Genius of Youth Wins Okay of Patent Office

Nine years ago, when most of his playmates were more interested in taking things apart than in putting them together, John Gibson was haunting railroad yards and shops in and around Columbus, dreaming of the locomotive that he would some day build— a locomotive that would be faster and more ecomonical to operate than those which were puffing in and out of stations back in 1930. Today at twenty-three, John has a patent on the body design for that locomotive and as soon as he can sell it, he will go after a patent on the engine itself. His eyes shine as he talks about that engine and those who know about such things say "The boy has something."

Three years ago, he applied for the patent on the body design following completion of the working model and the required drawings and descriptions. He applied for it through Leroy H. Godman, local attorney, who with other Columbus business and professional men of his Race had become interested in helping him. Money was advanced for patent and attorneys' fees by two of his friends. Last week that patent was delivered to his home, 387 Charles Street. Three years is a long wait for any one, but John did not sit and twiddle his thumbs. He spent every spare moment in perfecting his model and drawings for the engine which will eventually go with the body.

John is a graduate of Central High School where he majored in mechanics. Soon after his graduation, he obtained part-time employment on the Franklin County NYA Woodshop Project to tide him over until he could find a place in private industry. The NYA made it possible for him to earn a little money each month and at the same time to gain further experience and training in the mechanical field.—A. B. Musick, supervisor of NYA, Area No. 8; Lee Isaacs, woodshop supervisor and other staff members.

Farmer Asks U.S. to Test 10-Barrel Gun

SEP 2 1940

HAMMOND, La. — (ANP) —A. W. Cryer, a strawberry tenant farmer, has asked the War Department for an opportunity to demonstrate a ten-barrel machine gun of his invention which has amazed observers here.

The gun has five magazines, with two barrels each, firing alternately at a speed [illegible] their total discharge of 300 shots within a few seconds.

The model is crank-operated, and Mr. Cryer says installation of a motor could increase the speed to 330 shots in one second.

Washington Inventor Wants to Provide Jobs for Youth of Race

Where Progressive Ideas Take Form

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the fact that he could make himself a handsome profit and build a big business for his own personal gain, simply by selling some of the patents which he has obtained for his many inventions, Frank Crichton prefers to head his own company so that he can provide job opportunities for our youths who are being graduated from the schools and colleges in large numbers each year.

To this end Mr. Crichton, whose laboratory is located at 1818 Thirteenth Street, N. W., has organized the Lynchburg Madison Company to manufacture one of his most popular inventions, the Crichton Automatic Flagstaff which is simplicity itself and does a highly efficient job of preventing flags from becoming wrapped around their staffs in windy weather.

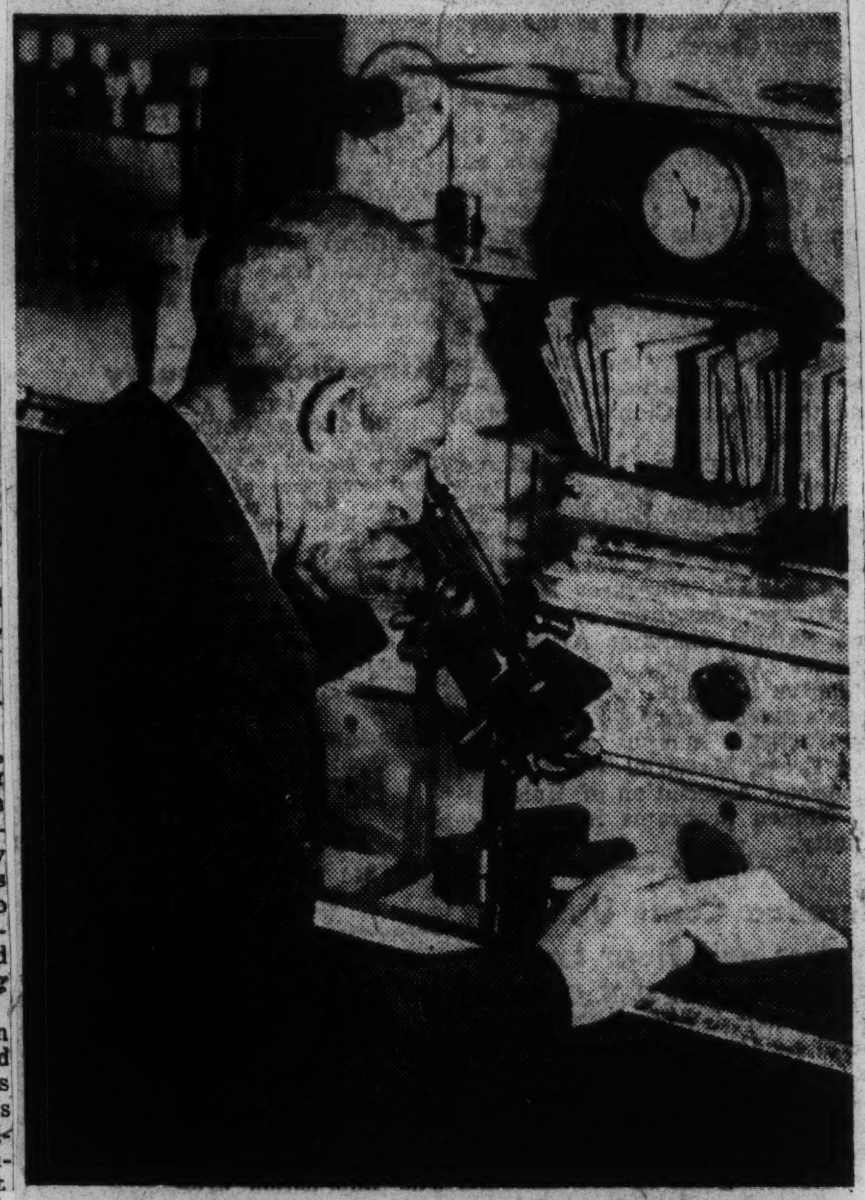
A native of Lynchburg, Va. and graduate of Howard University, Mr. Crichton says that his "greatest interest is in providing as many jobs for our youths as I possibly can."

His inventions are numerous, among them being a machine for use in respiratory ailments which is somewhat similar to the pulmotor. Orderliness and efficiency which are a part of Mr. Crichton's makeup, have been transmitted to his laboratory which is as immaculate and systematically arranged as the average hospital operating room.

White tubular metal tables, with frames bolted to the floor, and heavy plate glass tops, serve as work benches. Gleaming shelves on which are arranged a formidable array of tools, precision instruments and other equipment used by the inventor, occupy most of the wall space.

A lover of music, Mr. Crichton makes use of an upright piano which seems just a bit out of place in such surroundings.

"These are just a few of the things that I do in my spare time," he will tell you. "I am interested in building a big business, not for personal gain however. If that were my aim I could simply sell some of the patents for which I have had many offers."



IN THE LABORATORY of Frank Crichton, Washington, D. C. inventor, pictured above, have come forth ideas which today are exemplified in the Lynchburg-Madison Company by which he hopes to provide job opportunities for colored boys and girls who are being graduated each year. Large scale production of the Crichton Automatic Flagstaff is planned for the near future.

They Invented An Inner Tube

MANY EFFORTS have been expended in the direction of lessening the hazard of life and limb caused by ordinary blow outs of the inner tube of an automobile tire. Many accidents have been caused by bad inner tubes and the puncture of good inner tubes for that matter. The "Trubleproof" tire did not work so well. Since that time improvement has come in the form of a slow leak, when a puncture occurs which will enable the driver to go a few places and come to a stop before the tire is deflated to the extent that there is danger.

Two colored youths have come to the rescue with the invention of an inner tube that should solve for good the problem of blow outs. The tube has been patented and is a jointed affair. The tube in that, is divided into sections. While all the sections are inflated through the same valve, only the one section directly punctured will lose air. The other sections will hold up the car until a stop can be made for repairs of that section punctured.

It seems that after all we have come upon a sure remedy for the grave peril of car punctures, resulting in accidents and deaths.

If perfected, there is no reason why the tube should not be of universal value. The benefit derived by the drivers of cars will be a forward factor long after what its inventors get for their idea is forgotten.

Our hats are off to the tireless youths who have given the world such a forward stroke in mechanical progress. It should encourage others to apply themselves to the problems of safety which should keep pace with every modern endeavor in order that new and necessary devices might be wholesome and practical.

Industrious Woman Makes Successful Career

N.Y. Amsterdam News Jan. 20, 1940

Winnie Mason, creator of smart costume jewelry for milady, shows some of her wares to Mrs. Lionel Hampton (top, left); Winnie herself, models one of her original necklaces and a hammered silver bracelet (top, right); and (below) the clever designer is shown in her workshop where she turns out sophisticated medallions, rings, earrings, belts, etc.

MAKES OWN CAREER AS COSTUME JEWELER

Petite Winifred Mason (her friends call her Winnie) is carving out an interesting and unusual career for herself. She is a creator of sophisticated jewelry to bedeck milady.

With the B.S. and M.A. degrees from New York University tucked safely in her pocket, it was logical to suppose that Winnie was all set to don a pair of spectacles and a pedagogical frown and go to school-marming with a vengeance.

Not so Winnie! After she received the master's degree in fine arts in 1936, she took her future [illegible] said:

"No art, No teaching for me. What I want to do is to create [illegible]"

Winnie Likes Bangles

Now, one of the courses she [illegible] besides costume, interior and fabric designing, was jewelry designing.

"I believe," said Winnie, "her eyes shining bright, "that I've got something there."

It is natural that Winnie turned to jewelry designing as a vocation. Ever since she was a small child, she admitted, she has liked to wear bangles. And so, she purchased herself all the tools she needed and the materials—copper, silver, aluminum, gold and pewter—and set to work.

What Winnie turns out with those clever fingers of hers is something to marvel at—medallions, pins, necklaces, rings and all sorts of household ornaments—ash trays, paper weights and the like.

Just last week, Winnie moved over from her native Brooklyn to Harlem and set herself up in a workroom at Ira Fleming's hat and dress shop at 2441 Seventh avenue. She had hardly been there a minute before orders for "original jewelry at moderate prices" began to pour in.

Does No Copying

"I am interested in creating original and smart jewelry," she explained, "to make people conscious of the importance of especially designed ornaments just as they are already conscious of especially designed clothing."

All of the jewelry and other gadgets Miss Mason makes are entirely original.

"I don't copy anything," she said. "I do, however, get ideas from books, museums and shows."

As an answer to those who contend that costume jewelry is nothing but a fad and that it will soon be on its way out, Miss Mason declared:

"Costume jewelry will never go out. It dates back at least as far as the Egyptians who wore beautiful costume jewelry and during the Eighteenth Century men wore huge medallions and chains and courtiers wore enormous rings as official seals of the court."

"I believe that as long as women want to be decorative, and that will be always, there will be costume jewelry."

Many people, she commented, have asked her what she will do when women stop wearing large, heavy jewelry.

Keeps Up With Times

"My answer is that it is up to the designer to keep up with the spirit of the times and also to create a spirit."

It was only a few months ago that Miss Mason began to work commercially in a little workshop in her home at 1244 Prospect place, Brooklyn.

"I soon outgrew that space," she said modestly, "and decided to come over to New York."

It was like drawing eye-teeth to get out of her that she has already filled a number of large, commercial orders—two of them for shoe stores in Brooklyn which also specialize in costume jewelry.

used.

29-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Mississippi Man Turns Inventor

JAN 1 1 1941

Redmond Claims Five New Types Mine Sweepers

By B. T. THORNTON

JACKSON, Miss.—S. D. Redmond, lawyer and physician of this city, claims the invention of five types of mine sweepers to be used for the protection of ships sailing through mine-infested waters of belligerent nations.

Four of the protective devices are to be used on vessels, while a fifth known as the aeroplane mine sweeper will be attached to aeroplanes and other aircraft, thereby making it possible to locate and destroy mines over a much larger area in much less time, according to Dr. Redmond.

The inventor says that his inventions are the result of his interest in trying to help devise plans to aid the Allied cause. He says England's loss will be Americca's loss and America just can't afford to let England lose this war.

The five types of mine sweepers are briefly described as follows:

TYPES OF SWEEPERS

One type is to enclose iron bottom vessels in insulating, non-magnetic material, so that magnetic mines will not be attracted to the ship. After enclosing the hull of the ship with non-magnetic material, all bolt heads, etc. are to be hermetically sealed to prevent magnetic contact.

Another type provides guards and non-metallic hooks in front of the hip, to pick up and suspend mines to prevent contact with the ship, while with a third, the bow of the ship is protectced by a V-shaped fibrous jacket, extending several feet in front of the ship, and the base of the V-shaped protector flares out quite a dinstance on each side of the ship, to prevent mines and torpedoes from coming in contact with the ship.

Dr. Redmond claims another type of mine sweeper munted on the rear or stern of the ship, which is more or less a scavenger sweeper, to trail the ship and explode all magnetic mines that float back into the pathway of the passing ship, and the same is also provided with hooks to drag in the non-magnetic mines.

AEROPLANE SWEEPER

The object of aeroplane mine-sweeper is to uprovide a device that may be used with aeroplanes or other aircraft, in mine infested areas, to rid such areas of magnetic, as well as contact mines, by causing the explosion and destruction thereof, with a minimum degree of risk.

Its objects are to provide a device which will make it possible to locate and destroy mines over a much larger area in much less time, and to provide a device which may be cheaply constructed, and which may be attached to an aeroplane, or other aircraft, with minimum of time and labor.

This device consists of a plattoon of chains, or cables. The proximal ends are attachced to the wings and fuselage of the plane. The distal ends of some 10 or more chains, are fastened into the proximal side of a bar. To the distal side of the bar, a platoon of cables, it attacched, the length of which cables, is determined by the height the plane desires to fly above the water surface, and the distance at which the mines float below the water surface.

JAN 1 1 1941

To the ditsal ends of these cables, are attached magnets, and hooks. At the water's surface, are placed floats which keep the magnets at a predetermined depth in the water, in line with the depth of the mines.

These magnets and hooks thus drag through the water, explode, or drag in, unexploded mines.

Dalton, Ga., News
July 31, 1941

$10 Needed to Prove Leather Experiment

Ten dollars is the barrier which stands between Henry L. Baker, local colored inventor, and the chance to prove one of his experiments which may be worth thousands of dollars.

The young negro has a formula filed with the inventors council, which is under the direction of Rome Benediction, at Chattanooga, which he says will double the life of leather.

But Baker wants to prove the idea is workable, so he has been attempting to get a sponsor who will furnish him with a pair of new shoes and money enough to purchase chemicals to treat them with. He estimated the smallest amount of chemicals he could purchase together with the shoes would cost approximately $10.

He plans to put on the treated shoes and walk to LaFayette and miles, should show the difference back to Dalton, a distance of 60 in the wear of the two shoes, he thinks, and prove that he has something which will revolutionize leather work.

But $10 is a great deal of money to a shine boy who makes only $12 a week, and the test seems a world away from the chemically inclined colored boy.

Already he has had offers from leather manufactors to purchase the formula, but Baker wants to give his idea to the government to aid in national defense.

He wants the experiment conducted under the proper conditions, with judges driving along the road as witnesses that he is really walking. The trial must be authenic and there must be dependable men to pass judgment on the project.

29-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

S. Carolina Brothers Say New Aerial Bomb Very Much Like One They Invented

MAY 4 1941

Plans Submitted In 1938 Returned By War Dep't

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(ANP)—Two local young inventors—C. A., and Henry B. Williams—are beginning to wonder whether or not they have been given the "runaround" by the war department, in connection with a new type aerial bomb they have invented.

About two months ago the brothers saw an Associated Press picture in the Greenville News showing one James N. Ice of Martin's Ferry, O., holding a model of a new type aerial bomb which he had invented and which had attracted the attention of the U. S. Army.

The Williams brothers recognized the bomb at once as it was identical to the one they had designed and submitted to the war department in 1933. The only difference in the Williams' design and that of Inventor Ice, they said, is that Ice had used machine gun bullets for his horizontal spray, instead of the high explosive shells suggested by the brothers.

MAY 4 1941

After several disappointments in having their device considered, the brothers went to Washington, and when they finally got in to see a colonel in the ordinance department he had their plans on his desk, although he wasn't expecting them. The colonel went through a sheaf of army patents with them and agreed that nothing embodying the same horizontal explosion principle had been submitted.

A few weeks after the brothers got their plans back with a note saying they couldn't be used. They made a few other efforts to bring their design to the army's attention. One was through P. V. Jewell, dean of the division of mechanical arts at the college in Orangeburg, who had assisted them.

MAY 4 1941

Jewell, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote to the department of military science there, saying, "The principle I believe to be a new departure in bomb design, at least so far as any patents are concerned. It is my honest opinion that it is of much greater value than superficial examination might determine." He urged that the matter be reopened and the bomb be given an adequate test, but nothing came of it.

MAY 4 1941

C. A. Williams is a graduate of Lincoln university and Henry B., of South Carolina A. and M. College. A prominent Greenville resident said this week, "The Williams' bomb is not a crank's invention, but the result of much painstaking labor by two college trained young men—one a chemist, the other a mechanical draughtsman. They are the sons of C. A. Williams, operator of the largest and oldest sign service in Greenville".

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

INVENTORS SAY AERIAL BOMB IS THEIR IDEA

MAY 10 1941

Newest Device For Spray Shrapnel Is Believed Copied From Them

GREENVILLE, S. C. — (ANP)—Two local young inventors—C. A., and Henry B. Williams—are beginning to wonder whether or not they have been given the "runaround" by the War department, in connection with a new type aerial bomb they have invented.

About two months ago the brothers saw an Associated Press picture in the Greenville News showing one James N. Ice of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, holding a model of a new type aerial bomb which he had invented and which had attracted the attention of the U. S. army.

MAY 10 1941

The Williams brothers recognized the bomb at once as it was identical to the one they had designed and submitted to the War department in 1938. The only difference in the Williams' design and that of Inventor Ice, they said, is that Ice had used machine gun bullets for his horizontal spray, instead of the high explosive shells suggested by the brothers.

After several disappointments in having their device considered, the brothers went to Washington, and when they finally got in to see a colonel in the ordnance department he had their plans on his desk, although he wasn't expecting them. The colonel went through a sheaf of army patents with them and agreed that nothing else embodying the same horizontal explosion principle had been submitted.

A few weeks later the brothers got their plans back with a note saying they couldn't be used. They made a few other efforts to bring their design to the army's attention. One was through P. V. Jewell, dean of the division of mechanical arts at the college in Orangeburg, who had assisted them.

Jewell, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote to the department of military science there, saying, "The princple I believe to be a new departure in bomb design, at least so far as any patents are concerned. It is my honest opinion that it is of much greater value than a superficial examination might determine." He urged that the matter be reopened and the bomb be given an adequate test, but nothing came of it.

C. A. Williams is a graduate of Lincoln university and Henry B., of South Carolina A. and M. college. A prominent Greenville resident said this week: "The Williams' bomb is not a crank's invention, but the result of much painstaking labor by two college trained young men—one a chemist, the other a mechanical draughtsman. They are the sons of C. A. Williams, operator of the largest and oldest sign service in Greenville."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
June 12, 1941

Negro Designs 'Super-Rocket'

Plans for a "super-rocket" which he believes can carry out bombings successfully without endangering lives of aviators will be forwarded to the War Department within the next few days by a Winston-Salem Negro painter.

The painter, Oscar Hawkins, sketches the inventions as a hobby. Several months ago he sent plans for a magnetic tower for controlling shells bursting in air to the War Department. Hawkins said he has been contacted several times by the department in regard to the plans. He visited Washington in January, he said, and was told by officials that his plans were "in the hands of council."

Hawkins' latest idea consists of a huge rocket with approximately 1,000 feet of wire on one end. The rocket, holding dozens of high explosive bombs, is fired into the air. The wire is attached to the ground and when the rocket reaches the end of the wire the bombs are automatically released.

A set of wings then brings the empty rocket shell back to earth. Hawkins, who says that the ideas "just come to him," believes that his latest idea can save the army the risk of sending aviators up for bombing purposes.

29-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

5 Types Of Minesweepers Invented By Miss. Physician

Dr. Redmond Describes His New Vessels

JAN 9 1941

Medico Says Inventions Result Of War Interest

By B. T. THORNTON

JACKSON, Miss.— (ANP)— Dr. S. D. Redmond, lawyer, physician and Republican leader of Jackson, has invented five types of mine sweepers which may be briefly described as follows:

1. One type of Redmond's invention is to enclose iron bottom vessels in insulting, non-magnetic material, so that magnetic mines will not be attracted to the ship. After enclosing the hull of the ship with non-magnetic material, all bolt heads, etc., are to be hermetically sealed to prevent magnetic contact,

JAN 9 1941

2. Redmond's invention also provides in front of the ship, guards and non-metallic hooks to pick up and suspend mines to prevent contact with the ship.

3. The bow of the ship is protected by a V-shaped fibrous jacket, extending several feet in front of the ship, and the base of the V-shaped portector flares out quite a distance on each side of the ship to prevent mines and torpedoes from coming in contact with the ship.

4. Redmond has invented another type of mine sweeper mounted on the rear or stern of the ship, which is more or less a scavenger sweeper, to trail the shop and explode all magnetic mines that float back into the pathway of the passing ship, and the same is also provided with hooks to drag the non-magnetic mines.

PULLED BEHIND

This scavenger sweeper consists of a fan-shaped platoon of alternating magnets and hooks. This platoon may cover a width of 100 feet or more to the rear of the ship, and the magnets and hooks at the distal ends of the cables are pulled along a half mile, or further behind the ship, to prevent explosions from damaging the ship.

The long, or longitudinal, cables are kept a certain distance apart by cross bars, and in that way the area covered, may be systematically swept. In this way the shipping lanes may be cleared of any mines that have been passed by. A float made of cork, or other material lighter than water, is placed at a predetermined distance from the proximal end of each magnet and hook, in order to make said magnets and hooks float at the depth desired at which such mines usually float.

JAN 9 1941

5. (a) The object of this invention is to provide a device that may be used with aeroplanes, or other aircraft, in mine infested areas, to rid such areas of magnetic, as well as contact mines, by causing the explosion and destruction thereof, with a minimum degree of risk.

(b) A second object is to provide a device which will make it possible to locate and destroy mines over a much larger area in much less time.

(c) A third object is to provide a device which may be cheaply constructed and which may be attached to an aeroplane, or other aircraft, with minimum time and labor.

PLATOON OF CHAIRS

This device consists of a platoon of chains, or cables. The proximal ends are attached to the wings and fuselage of the plane. The distal end of same 10 or more chains, are fastened into the proximal side of a bar. To the distal side of the bar, a platoon of cables, is attached, the length of which cables is determined by the height the plane desires to fly above the water surface, and the distance at which the mine float below the water surface.

To the distal end of these cables are attached magnets and hooks. At the water's surface are placed floats which keep the magnets at a predetermined depth in the water, in line with the depth of the mines.

These magnets and hooks thus drag through the water, explode, or drag in, unexploded mines.

Dr. Redmond says that his inventions are the result of his interest in trying to devise plans to help the Allied cause. He says England's loss will be America's loss and America just can't afford to let England lose this war since too much is at stake.

Daily World.
Atlanta, Georgia

Local Bergen

JAN 5 1941

This youth shown with the dummy he made himself may some day be a serious rival to Edgar Bergen of Charlie McCarthy fame in the ventriloquist field. He's Howell Gholston, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gholston, 34 Chestnut street, northwest, Atlanta. He pleased a large audience recently at the West Hunter Baptist Sunday School Christmas tree celebration.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

COTTON PICKER PATENT SOUGHT

APR 22 1941

Memphis Man Builds Low Cost Machine For Small Farmer

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21—(AP)—Patent for a mechanical cotton picker designed especially for the 20 to 100-acre farmer of limited means has been applied for by a Memphis restaurant proprietor.

Calling his machine "a poor man's cotton picker—a sort of cotton picking flivver," the inventor, Charles C. Ritnour, said it was developed on a wholly different design from the Rust and St. Louis machines.

The picker operates on the same principle as a vacuum cleaner, Ritnour asserted. It will retail for about $200 if produced in quantity and will operate 10 hours on one gallon of gasoline, he said.

Mounted on pneumatic tires and weighing less than 150 pounds, the picker can be operated by one man and will harvest about 650 pounds of cotton a day, or about as much as three men would pick, Ritnour stated.

APR 22 1941

The machine is 14 inches wide and is made to be drawn between rows, picking two rows simultaneously. Powered with a three-fourths horsepower, air-cooled motor, it picks cotton through a nine-foot flexible conduit, the two-inch muzzle of which is guarded by a sawtooth choker to prevent cotton bolls and trash from being mixed with the staple. The cotton passes through a suction fan into a canvas bag mounted on the framework.

"The picker won't do away with the use of unskilled labor for picking cotton, but it will get out the crop faster, better and earlier," Ritnoupr said. "Most cotton farmers have enough family labor to cultivate their crops, but few have enough pickers to harvest it when it opens."

The machine can operate in either wet or dry weather, in hill or bottom country and in any type of cotton, the inventor claimed.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

New Carborundum Print Process Discovered By Negro Artist Considered Important Find

JAN 4 JAN 4 1941

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The discovery of the carborundum print process by Dox Thrash, 48-year-old Negro artist employed on the Pennsylvania WPA Art Project in Philadelphia, in collaboration with a group of project artists, is regarded by authorities as one of the most important developments in the technique of fine print reproduction since Aloys Senefelder invented lithography in 1796.

Because of this new process, printmakers and artists are able to widen the range of tone in black and white as never before. The discovery of the carborundum print process led to the development of carborundum etching by Claude Clark, a young Negro WPA artist. It also permitted Hubert Mesibov and Michael J. Gallagher to perfect color carborundum print.

One of America's leading artists in his own right, Mr. Thrash began experimenting with carborundum powder on copper plates. After his assignment to the WPA Art Project, he found that the smooth surface of the copper plate is made rough by grinding carborundum powder on its surface with a flat iron. In the words of the artist, "The carborundum powder blows up the plate, making bits of metal stick up like hills. To draw on the plates all one has to do is to take a burnisher and smooth out the parts which one wants to register black because they will catch most of the ink. The 'hills' and 'valleys' can be made of different depths all over the plate. All sorts of shades and blending of one tone into another are possible. That effect could never be gotten before."

JAN 4 1941

Carborundum is the commercial name for the crystals of carbide of silicon with which the copper plate is grained. After the graining process the design to be printed is transferred through carbon paper to the plate. In addition to reproducing actual textures with remarkable accuracy, the carborundum print process permits the artist to get a highly luminous finish in the completed prints.

Prints On Exhibition

Ever since the Federal Art Project of the WPA introduced the carborundum print as a feature of its 1938 Print Exhibition in the National Museum in Washington, D. C., artists and the public in general have expressed interest in this medium. Carborundum prints created by the WPA artists were placed on exhibition during the recent Convention of the National Association for the Advancement Colored People in Tindley Temple at Philadelphia.

Moreover, the Philadelphia Free Public Library has a "permanent loan" of similar prints by Claude Clark and Raymond Steth, who is a Negro artist, as well as Mr. Thrash. The works of these artists employing the new medium have also been shown at Howard, Lincoln and Temple Universities, University of Pennsylvania, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Rockefeller Center, New York City; Oklahoma Art Center, Oklahoma City, and at both the San Francisco and New York World's Fairs.

A veteran of the first World War, Mr. Thrash is a product of the Chicago Art Institute and the Graphic Sketch Club in Philadelphia. Prior to his WPA employment, he had been a porter, elevator operator, tap dancer, steward and soldier. His ambition, however, has been always to be an artist. The WPA gave him this opportunity and is largely responsible for his present success.

JAN 4 1941

The latest encouragement which the WPA has given revolutionary print processes developed by Mr. Thrash and his associates is the descriptive 16-page Art Circular No. 5 entitled "The Carborundum Print." This publication is available free of cost at the Federal WPA headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW PRINT PROCESS

Credited to Dox Thrash, 48-Year-Old WPA Artist.

JAN 4 1941

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 2—(ANP)—The discovery of the carborundum print process by Dox Thrash, 48-year-old Negro artist employed on the Pennsylvania WPA Art project in Philadelphia, in collaboration with a group of project artists, is regarded by authorities as one of the most important developments in the technique of fine print reproduction since Aloys Senefelder invented lithography in 1796.

Because of this new process, print makers and artists are able to widen the range of tone in black and white as never before. The discovery of the carborundum print process led to the development of carborundum etching by Claude Clark, a young Negro WPA artist. It also permitted Hubert Mesibox and Michael J. Gallagher to perfect color carborundum print.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Shoeshine Boy Finds Method To Make Shoes Last

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 24—(ANP)—The announcement that he has developed a formula which will "double or better" the life of leather, has sent the Chattanooga Inventors' Advisory council down to Dalton, Ga., to investigate the claims of the inventor, Henry L. Baker, 25.

According to Rome Benedice, white, of this city, whose idea it was to form the council, Baker's invention "might be of great importance to Uncle Sam in this time of war and defense emergency." If it "pans out" it will mean millions of dollars saved in outfitting the armed forces.

Baker was reported to be wearing a pair of cheap shoes which he claims he has been wearing for four years, the soles of which look as if they had been worn only a day or two. The preserver was discovered by Baker while he was working as butler for Hubert Judd. He has outfitted a laboratory in the Judd home where he spends his spare moments studying chemistry and chemical reactions.

The inventor is married and the father of several children. During the day he works as a shoeshine boy in a Dalton barber shop.

Judd home where he spends his spare moments studying chemistry and chemical reactions.

The inventor is married and the father of several children. During the day he works as a shoe-shine boy in a Dalton barber shop.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Young Negro Finds Way To 'Double' Life Of Leather

JUL 27 1941

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — (ANP)—The announcement that he has developed a formula which will "double or better" the life of leather, has sent the Chattanooga Inventors' Advisory council down to Dalton, Ga., to investigate the claims of the inventor, Henry L. Baker, 25.

According to Rome Benedict, white, of this city, whose idea it was to form the council, Baker's invention "might be of great importance to Uncle Sam in this time of war and defense emergency." If it "pans out" it will mean millions of dollars saved in outfitting the armed forces.

Baker was reported to be wearing a pair of cheap shoes which he claims he has been wearing for four years, the soles of which look as if they had been worn only a day or two. The preserver was discovered by Baker while he was working as butler for Hubert Judd. He has outfitted a laboratory in the Judd home where he spends his spare moments studying chemistry and chemical reactions.

JUL 27 1941

The inventor is married and the father of several children. During the day he works as a shoeshine boy in a Dalton barber shop.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Invent Device to Lessen Effect of Torpedo Explosion

JACKSON, MISS — Dr. S. D. Redmond and Dr. A. H. McCoy of this city, have invented a torpedo arrestor, or insulator, to prevent torpedoes from exploding by keeping the fuse from making contact, and should contact be made explosion would take place several feet away thereby avoiding or lessening damage to the ship.

DEC 1 1941

29-1941

GEORGIA

Louisville, Ga., News and Farmer
December 25, 1941

Wadley Negro Patens Invention

A colored man at Wadley, Georgia stood in the rain and watched the distant maneuvering of an airplane trying to drop supplies to some marooned workers on a railroad washout. As he watched he began to think if a plane could drop supplies there should be some way for it to pick up supplies without landing . . . and so an idea was born.

A couple of years later the same colored man stood at an airport in a Florida city and watched helplessly while an injured plane tried to land with its landing wheels out of commission, and finally burst into flames . . .If the field had had an emergency landing device . . . And so another idea was born.

Many days of long and gruelling work have passed since Gus Burton of Wadley had the revolutionizing thought about a new device for airplanes. Days of work while he labored to support a large family and at the same time save enough money to finance the working out and the patening of his ideas. Always a skilled builder and mechanic, he was alawys in demand for work and for as much overtime as he could make. And after the real work day was over for Gus Burton then began the long hours at his bench at home in which he hung over his models trying this device, slipping a pin an infintessimal distance to the right or left, discarding a hinge that the day before had seemed essential, watching the models work, brooding, thinking, planning.

At last the two models seemed as complete as his idea of them had been and Gus Burton went to Washington to establish his patent rights. The emergency landing device was an altogether new thought insofar as patents were concerned. There was nothing of the kind ever even suggested before. The mail pick-up device was of equal interest to the men who watched his models work. In the meantime this nation was on the brink of war and every thing pertaining to airplanes had become of vital importance and somehow the war department and the department of civilian defense heard about the invention and Gus was asked to appear before engineers of both groups and demonstrate his models. Mrs. Roosevelt herself became interested in the patents, and busy, war-minded Washington began to take notice of what had come of these two ideas that came to a colored man while he worked at Wadley ,Ga.

Gus now has his permanent rights established in his models and they are there in the capital city waiting to see if a nation fighting for its life will need the ideas that came to him so suddenly but that took him so many years of endless toil and work to complete.

29-1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MICHIGAN

Negro Inventor Detroit Visitor

DETROIT—(WNS)— Mr. Samuel Wheeler of Muncie Indiana has invented and patented a device for laying concrete blocks, that guarantees, perfect block laying with mathematical precision and a saving of 40 per cent of mortar, mucidlating accuracy and [illegible] in foundations and block structures.

Mr. Wheeler has demonstrated his device to a number of contractors who are enthusiastic as to its praetical application and are using his patent on all of their block structures.

A demonstration of Mr. Wheeler's patent was made at the site of Mr. Barthwell's new drug store building on Oakland Ave., and the crowd of spectators were unamious in their admiration of the neatness and practibility of this invention that is sure to meet the approval of the public.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

U. S. Aerial Bomb Patterned After One Designed by Negro Youths at Greenville, S. C.

Disappointed Lads Submitted Plans to Army Ordnance Department But Were Turned Down

Labor Of Years Seems Stolen

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(ANP)—Two local young inventors—C. A. and Henry B. Williams—are beginning to wonder whether or not they have been given the run-around" by the war department, in connection with a new type aerial bomb they have invented.

About two months ago the brothers saw an Associated Press picture in the Greenville News showing one James N. Ice of Martin's Ferry, O., holding a model of a new type of arial bomb which he had invented and which had attracted the attention of the U. S. army.

The Williams, brothers recognized the bomb at once as it was identical to the one they had designed and submitted to the war department in 1938. The only difference in the Williams' design and that of Inventor Ice, they said, is that Ice had used machine gun bullets for his horizontal spray, instead of the high explosive shells suggested by the brothers.

After several disappointments in having their device considered, the brothers went to Washington, and when they finally got in to see a colonel in the ordinance department he had their plans on his desk, although he wasn't expecting them. The colonel went through a sheaf of army patents with them and agreed tat nothing else embodying the same horizontal explosion principle had been submitted.

A few weeks later the brothers got their plans back with a note saying they couldn't be used. They made a few other efforts to bring their design to the army's attention. One was through P. V. Jewell, dean of the division of mechanical arts at the college in Orangeburg, who had assisted them.

Jewell, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote to the department of military science there, saying, "The principle I believe to be a new departure in bomb design, at least so far as any patents are concerned. It is my honest opinion that it is of much greater value than a superficial examination might determine." He urged that the mater be reopened and the bomb be given an adequate test, but nothing came of it.

C. A. Williams is a graduate of Lincoln university and Henry B., of South Carolina A. and M. College. A prominent Greenville resident said this week: "The Williams' bomb is not a crank's invention, but the result of much pains-taking labor by two college trained young men—one a chemist, the other a mechanical draughtsman. They are the sons of C. A. Williams, operator of the largest and oldest sign service in Greenville."

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

BLACK INVENTIONS SEEK APPROVAL OF NEW AERIAL BOMB

GREENVILLE, S. C.—(ANP)—Two local young investors—C. A. and Henry B. Williams—are beginning to wonder whether or not they have been given the "runaround" by the war department, in connection with a new type aerial bomb they have invented.

About two months ago the brothers saw an Associated Press picture in the Greenville News showing one James N. Ice of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, holding a model of a new type aerial bomb which he had invented and which had attracted the attention of the United States army.

The Williams brothers recognized the bomb at once as it was identical to the one they had designed and submitted to the war department in 1938. The only difference in the Williams' design and that of Inventor Ice, they said, is that Ice had used machine gun bullets for his horizontal spray, instead of the high explosive shells suggested by the brothers.

After several disappointments in having their device considered, the brothers went to Washington, and when they finally got in to see a colonel in the ordinance department he had their plans on his desk, although he wasn't expecting them. The colonel went through a sheaf of army patents with them and agreed that nothing else embodying the same horizontal explosive principle had been submitted.

A few weeks later the brothers got their plans back with a note saying they couldn't be used. They made a few other efforts to bring their design to the army's attention. One was through P. V. Jewell, dean of the division of mechanical arts at the college in Orangeburg, who had assisted them.

Jewell, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, wrote to the department of military science there, saying. "The principle I believe to be a new departure in bomb design, at least so far as any patents are concerned. It is my honest opinion that it is of much greater value than a superfical examination might determine." He urged that the matter be reopened and the bomb be given an adequate test, but nothing came of it.

C. A. Williams is a graduate of Lincoln University and Henry B., of South Carolina A. and M. College.

A prominent Greenville resident said this week: "The Williams' bomb is not a crank's invention, but the result of much pain-taking labor by two college trained young men—one a chemist, the other a mechanical draughtsman. They are the sons of C. A. Williams, operator of the largest and oldest sign service in Greenville."

29-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

PRISON LIFE-TERMER DISCOVERS METHOD TO SAVE GASOLINE COST

MAY 30 1942

NEW YORK, May 28—Lovell Landers, whose name was once synonymous with Fisk University football victories and who is now serving a life term at Sing Sing prison on a murder conviction, was revealed last week as the "brilliant prisoner" whose improvement in an engine for converting crude oil into gasoline will reduce the cost of fuel for cumbustible engines from 22 to 3 cents per gallon. Army and Navy authorities, visualizing its potentialities, are subjecting the invention to laboratory tests.

The identity of the inventor was made public when Governor Lehman affixed his signature to an act of the New York Legislature authorizing the Supreme Court of Richmond County to appoint a committee to sell or manage "the property" and to protect the proceeds in the manner prescribed by law. The 39-year-old Landers had not been able to dispose of his invention heretofore due to the fact that as a life termer he is considered legally dead and without civil rights.

Under the terms of the bill passed by the Legislature, the patent rights of Landers, a native of Nashville, Tenn., will be protected by the committee to be appointed by the Supreme Court. Landers is a nephew of Henry Allen Boyd, Jr., head of the famous Baptist Publishing House of Nashville, Tenn.

Because of his family and school connections, the Landers murder trial attracted considerable attention. He was convicted in the Supreme Court in St. George, Staten Island, in January, 1929, for the murder of his former landlord, Irving Exum, in the latter's home in West New Brighton, Staten Island. The death sentence imposed in the trial court was later commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Lehman after the Court of Appeals had refused to review the case.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Army To Use Invention Of Life Convict

MAY 30 1942

ALBANY, N. Y.—The irony of fate was demonstrated this week when the government revealed that Lovell Landers, 39, serving a life term for murder in Sing Sing prison, is the inventor of a device which he was never able to sell before his conviction in 1939, but which will now be used by the armed forces of the nation.

The device which Landers invented converts ordinary fuel oil into gasoline. It is believed that it will reduce the cost of gasoline from 22 cents to 3 cents per gallon. A special bill was signed this week by Governor Herbert H. Lehman protecting the patent rights of Landers who is legally dead and has no civil rights. The invention has been offered free to the government by the inventor, according to Nathan Sobel, Governor Lehman's counsel.

MAY 30 1942

Landers is a former student of both Fisk and Howard universities. The life sentence he is now serving was commuted from a death sentence by Governor Lehman. This invention of Landers' is not his first. He has previously sold several other inventions.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Prisoner's Invention Will Be Made Available To Armed Forces By Special Bill

ALBANY, N. Y.—An invention by a Negro prisoner serving a life term in Sing Sing prison, an improvement of an internal engine converter, will be made available to the armed forces of the nation, through a bill signed Friday by Governor Lehman.

The bill protects the patent rights of the inventive prisoner who heretofore was unable to sell his invention because he had been deprived of civil rights by virtue of his life term. But under the bill signed by Gov. Lehman, his rights will henceforth be protected through a special committee. Appointed under the Correction Law, the board will obtain patents, bargain and direct the manufacture of his invention.

MAY 30 1942

The inventor is Lovell Landers, 39, of Nashville, Tenn., who was convicted in January, 1939, of the murder of Irving Exum, of Staten Island, and sentenced to die in the electric chair. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment a few months later by Gov. Lehman.

Landers, a graduate of Fisk University, and Tuskegee Institute, where he won fame as a football and basketball star, worked as an automobile mechanic at the time he was convicted of murder. His invention is an improvement on the engine which converts crude oil into gasoline and is said to reduce the cost of fuel from 22 cents to three cents a gallon.

MAY 30 1942

Nathan R. Sobel, counsel to Governor Lehman, said that Army and Navy officials had informed him that the invention might prove of inestimable value to the mechanized forces.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

CONVICT MAY SAVE ARMY SOME MONEY

MAY 29 1942

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Because a Negro, now serving a life sentence in Sing Sing prison, has invented a new type combustion engine in which both the Army and Navy have shown interest, a new state statute has been passed in New York, the Associated Press reports this week.

The Negro, Lovell Landers, 39, formerly of Nashville, claims that the engine he has originated will burn gasoline it breaks down from ordinary fuel oil. But, as a life legally dead and could not sell or prisoner, Landers was considered manage his real or personal property.

MAY 29 1942

The new statute, approved by Governor Lehman, authorizes the court in the judicial district from which a person is sentenced to life imprisonment to appoint a person or committee to administer the prisoner's property.

The invention was recently taken to Washington where officials praised it, although they said similar inventions are being tested. Both the army and navy have expressed interest in Landers engine, which the inventor claims will reduce gasoline cost from 22 to 3 cents a gallon.

Landers was convicted of a first degree "triangle" murder on Staten Island and originally sentenced to death. Seven years ago, his sentence was cummuted to life imprisonment.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Aircraft Worker Has Two New Inventions

MAY 31 1942

Processes To Save Company A Million Annually

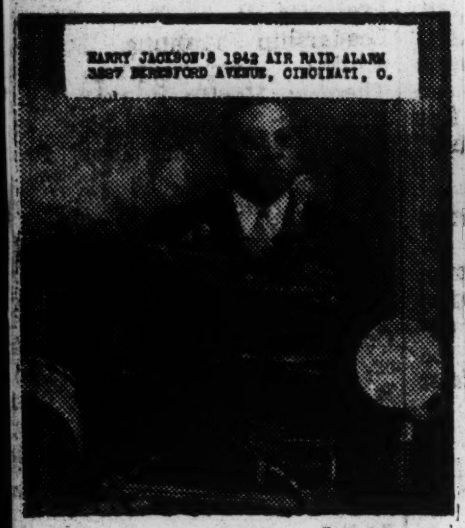
LOS ANGELES—(A N P)—According to Floyd Covington, secretary of the Urban league here, a young Negro, employed at a large aircraft company in Santa Monica has had two suggestions accepted for improvement of production operations. He has invented a jig for building airplane wings which now does the work formerly done by 13 men. He has developed a procedure known as despot welding, which now unwelds welded material.

This process will save the company almost a million dollars in salvaged materials this year. This skilled Negro worker has now been assigned to the field for radio inspection. He holds three government radio licenses, and is learning Japanese in order to decipher the code.

"If this can be done by a young Negro only 22 years of age, there is plenty of room ahead for you," declares Mr. Covington.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Inventor Has Pointers On How To Win Present War



An invention which is a mastre protection for home, business and National Defense.

It renders immediate aid in the hour of emergency and serves as a public and National necessity in the gravest crisis that has ever met human intelligence.

Banks, public, government buildings, Army Depots, soldier camps, and air raids its service would be indispensible.

In event of burglarizing or sabotaging, as soon as the door is opened the machine automatically goes into action with a reproduced human voice broadcasting and alarm and in the meantime photographs the intruder.

The machine will render ready protection for homes, schools, and hospitals, warning innocent men, women and children in non-combat areas.

Each guard and aviator should be equipped with a transmitter system and also taught a secret code. If the code cannot be given from the plane the guard's duty is to act swiftly and throw the switch to notify the people in that town so they may be protected. Then he calls the local station for instructions.

This machine was elaborately demonstrated before the National Inventors Council, Department of Commerce, Washington, D .C., December 10th and 29th, 1941, in the presence of Mr. J. E. Burke and Mr. J. C. Green, the officials of the previously mentioned department.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Makes Rubber From White Potatoes And Wild Weeds

DETROIT—(ANP)—Isaac Jones, local cosmetic manufacturer, conceived an idea several weeks ago that he could help the nation solve the rubber problem by producing rubber from white potatoes and wild weeds. Without any knowledge of how rubber is made or of chemistry, Jones stated his experiments being guided only by his mind, which he termed as the "power of God." Two days later, Jones surprised as well as amazed himself and others, when he produced a ball that feels like rubber and bounces like any other rubber. Not satisfied with only one grade of rubber, Jones continued his work on white potaties and wild weeds day and night, which resulted in his discovery of how to produce almost a dozen different types of the substance, including rubber balls, strips and other forms of this precious material.

Among other much-needed products produced by Jones from the same potatoes and weeds are plastic, glycerine, lubricating oil and other oils that can be used for small machines and motors.

EXAMINERS AMAZED

Jones' discoveries are reviewed and examined by scores of persons daily and every one is amazed at their reaction.

A personal letter addressed to the President of the United States by Jones regarding his finding brought a letter last Friday from the Rubber Reserve company, Washington, a department of the United States government, which requested Jones to submit samples for their consideration.

Jones states that he is confident that he has the answer to the nation's rubber problem; also plastic and glycerine, the latter being needed badly for the manufacturing of explosives. He further states that the above material can be produced in mass production at very low cost.

Isaac Jones is 36 years old. He and his wife operate a cosmetic manufacturing concern. Samples of the products are going forward to the government early this week.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A MASTER AT SPEED BOAT INVENTIONS

Joseph N. Blair, Ford Motor Company employe, is reputed to be one of the most talented speed boat inventors in America. Note the triangular convex battleship on the extreme left which the inventor declares is capable of doing away with most of the difficulties of the present submarine, and the special propeller which increases the efficiency of the craft. To the right is an underwater craft with six new units. It is designed to supply oxygen to the crew in case of an emergency and has a device that permits the raising of the craft in any depth of water up to 500 feet without the use of divers. Also this submarine has double-barreled torpedo tubes on either side capable of discharging torpedoes at full speed forward and is provided with a water vent to help cut down water resistance and reduce pressure. In his hand the inventor is holding a "Sea Bat Torpedo Boat" which can take great part in any invasion of enemy territory that can be reached by water. It not only discharges torpedoes but lays a smoke screen to protect the invading forces. In the center of the table are rolls of blue prints. Blair makes all of his own blue prints.—Sercy photo.

29-1942

FLORIDA

Cuthbert Ga. Leader
September 25, 1941

Blind Inventor Ready To Test New Type Gun

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24 — After two years of work, blind Willie Jackson, 72-year-old negro, has completed the gun he was building for the United States.

Jackson's forefinger, torn by a shot from his gun when he forgot to take it out of gear, was held up to indicate that "this gun really works!"

Excitedly he demonstrated it.

"You'll notice, Cap, it has three barrels. I got it geared to fire as many as 6,000 bullets a minute, see?"

The aged negro showed how the gun operates on a pivot, swings in any direction and can be inclined upward at a 90 degree angle for anti-aircraft use. Shells are fired by a small crank which revolves the three circular cartridge cases.

There is an anti-aircraft unit above the three barrels with a funnel-type gunsight which Jackson says will be accurate at a two-mile range.

"But," he said, "the army engineers know details of that. All I got here is the principle."

Jackson is a former watch repairman. His eyes failed him 28 years ago.

29-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL

Negroes Top Others in U. S. Inventions

By Al White

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The place of the Negro in the world today, especially the industrial world, is not determined by the number of Negroes placed on jobs, but by the number of Negroes who capitalize on ideas, if the statements of Pames Cottrell can be sustained.

"There are more Negro inventors, and good ones, in the world today by a percentage ratio, than any other persons," said Mr. Cottrell, the only Negro patient attorney operating in the United States today.

"Negroes have invented more devices, if you take it proportionately to population, than any other group in the country," he continued.

"Genius, the basic principle of invention, knows no race, nationality nor creed. The only difficulty is that Negroes in the past have not taken advantage of the fact that they can be protected in the matter of patents and have thrown away many ideas which have been turned into money making propositions with the inventor failing to get the benefit of the idea."

Without going into detail concerning the Negro as an inventor, Mr. Cottrell pointed out various thinges Negroes had presented to the public which resulted in national benefits.

The chief difficulty with the Negro is his unfamiliarity with the procedure necessary to obtain the protection of the patent office. Past history is replete with failures on the part of Negroes to obtain what they are entitled to. The speaker pointed out the natural inclination of the Negro to "fool" around with machinery.

The United States Patent office has a large number of patents originated by Negroes, some of which form the basis for great industries of today. Thy include the shoe lasting machine, the property of one of the great shoe monopolies; the cotton gin which revolutionized that industry ,and hundreds of others. The Negro has never fully realized on the immense royalties being paid by the users of those machines and it is one of the salient points observed by Mr. Cottrell in his talk about Negro inventors.

In the course of practicing his profession, Cottrell has served many white people as well as hundreds of Negroes and even today, although he is located in the District of Columbia, maintains official connections with one of the oldest patent attorneys in Newark, N. J.

He is the second recognized patent attorney of the Negro race, the other Henry Baker, having died in 1928.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Says Most Inventors, By Ratio, In World Colored

AUG 2 2 1942

By AL WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) —The place of the Negro in the world today, especially the industrial world, is not determined by the number of Negroes placed on jobs, but the number of Negroes who capitalize on ideas, if the statements of James Cottrell can be sustained.

"There are more Negro inventors, and good ones, in the world today by a percentage ratio, than any other persons," said Mr. Cottrell, the only Negro patent attorney operating in the United States today.

HAVE MOST INVENTIONS

"Negroes have invented more devices, if you take it proportionately to population, than any other group in the country," he continued.

AUG 2 2 1942

"Genius, the basic principle of inventions, knows no race, nationality nor creed. The only difficulty is that Negroes in the past have not taken advantage of the fact that they can be protected in the matter of patents and have thrown away many ideas which have been turned into money-making propositions with the inventor failing to get the benefit of the idea."

Without going into detail concerning the Negro as an inventor, Mr. Cottrell pointed out various things Negroes had presented to the public which resulted in national benefits.

The chief difficulty with the Negro is his unfamiliarity with the procedure necessary to obtain the protection of the patent office.

AUG 2 2 1942

Past history is replete with failures on the part of Negroes to obtain what they are entitled to. The speaker pointed out the natural inclination of the Negro to "fool" around with machinery.

IN U. S. OFFICE

The United States Patent office has a large number of patents originated by Negroes, some of which form the basis for great industries of today. They include the shoe lasting machine, the property of one of the great shoe monopolies; the cotton gin which revolutionized that industry, and hundreds of others.

The Negro has never fully realized on the immense royalties being paid by the users of these machines and it is one of the salient points observed by Mr. Cottrell in his talk about Negro inventors.

In the course of practicing his profession, Cottrell has served many white people as well as hundreds of Negroes and even today, although he is located in the District of Columbia, maintains official connections with one of the oldest patent attorneys in Newark, N. J.

He is the second recognized patent attorney of the Negro race, the other, Henry Baker, having died in 1928.

AUG 2 2 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

His Gun Shoots 6,000 Times A Minute

JAN 1 - 1942

JAN 1 - 1942

29

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Willie Jackson, 72-year-old Negro whose sight failed him 28 years ago, is shown with the three-barreled gun he has invented for the U. S. The gun is geared to fire 6,000 bullets a minute, the inventor says, and can be fired in any direction and inclined upward for anti-aircraft fire. Shells are fired by the small crank Jackson is holding here. This revolves the three circular cartridge cases. Jackson says the gun is accurate at two-mile range.

29-1942

NEW YORK

New Yorker Receives Okay On His Patent

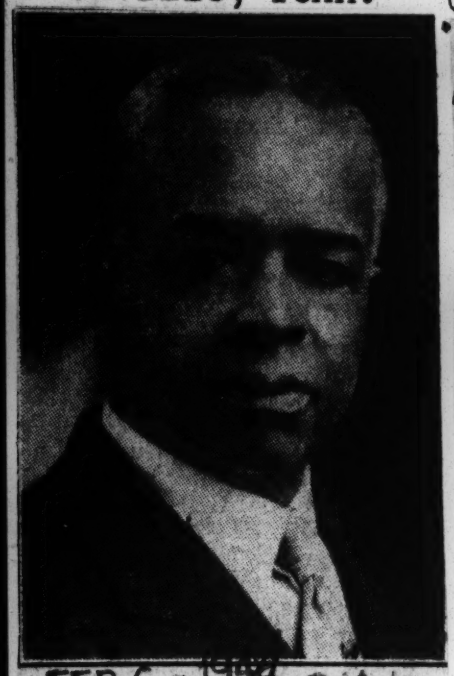
Solomon Harper, inventor and former research editor for the U. S. Soil Conservation service at Columbia, has resigned from his scholarship course in marine electrical installation being given by the Board of Education.

Mr. Harper has just been notified by the National Inventors Council that he has the right to apply for a United States patent on a national victory invention.

Mr. Harper proposed recently that Vocational High School, Queens Vocation High and Textile High should use their buildings and facilities solely to train students in machine shop, and electric work, including radio, welding, forging, bench and assembly work, as well as general courses in chemistry, physics and mathematics.

According to Mr. Harper, the CIO has offered the National War Production Board a plan whereby trade schools are authorized to rent or lease any desirable machine shops no doing war work, and turn such idle shops into extension school shops.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.



FEB 6 - 1942

W. G. MADISON

The United States Army accepted this week a radiator bracket, the invention of W. G. Madison a local mechanical engineer for use in the Lone Star Ordinance plant in Fort Worth, Texas.

FEB 6 - 1942

The bracket enables the hanging of radiators at varying heights on the walls of offices, shops and assembly rooms and was patented by Mr. Madison in 1931.

Mr. Madison's invention is reported to be in use throughout the South and West in schools, Federal buildings, business concerns and homes. The United States Office of Production Management awarded Mr. Madison a contract to furnish the brackets for the $26,000,000 ordnance plant in Texas.

The inventor is a member of the Iowa Engineering Society, the National Technical Society and the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ARMY OKAYS INVENTION OF NEGRO YOUTH

FEB 22 1942

FEB 22 1942

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19 — (By William A. Reed, Jr. for ANP)— The U. S. army accepted this week a radiator bracket, the invention of W. G. Madison, a local plumbing engineer, for use in the Lone Star Ordnance plant in Fort Worth, Texas.

The bracket enabled the hanging of radiators at varying heights on the walls of offices, shops and assembly rooms and was patented by Mr. Madison in 1931.

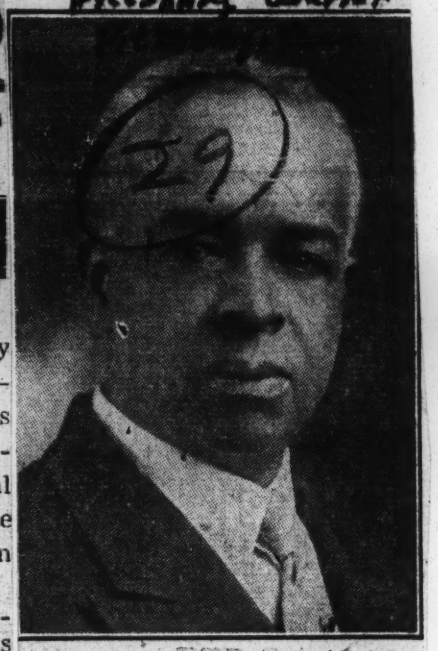
Mr. Madison's invention is in use throughout the south and west in schools, federal buildings, business concerns and homes. The Office of Production Management awarded Mr. Madison a contract to furnish the brackets for the $26,000,000 ordnance plant in Texas.

The inventor, a Tuskegee graduate, is a member of the Iowa Engineering society, the National Technical society and the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

GETS ARMY NOD

FEB 21 1942

Pittsburg Courier



FEB 21 1942

W. G. Madison, plumbing engineer, has had his radiator bracket, one of his inventions now used by many businesses and homes throughout the country, approved by the Army. It will be used in the new $26,000,000 Ordnance Plant in Texas. He is a member of the Iowa Engineering Society, the National Technical Society, and the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

29-1943

May Put Hobby to Practical Use

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Thomas E. L. Suitt (right), builder of thirty-two gasoline powered model airplanes and former student instructor in that field at the Madison (N.J.) High School, talks over his ambition to become an aviation [illegible] with First Lieutenant [illegible] plans and training officer of the 37th Aviation Squadron at Grenier Field, N.H. Private Suitt, who is 19, finished high school last year and entered the army in December.

Develops New Battery Charger

Journal & Guide

CHICAGO, Ill. —(ANP)— Announcement of a new invention for charging automobile batteries, a device revolutionary in its design and startling in its efficiency, according to its promoters, was made here Monday.

Cortez W. Peters, famous portable typewriting champion of the United States and proprietor of the Peters Business Colleges in Washington, Baltimore and Chicago, is one of the principal figures behind the new charger.

The devise was invented, Mr. Peters said, by George A. P. Ruth, a Marylander, who has lived in Washington for many years. Ruth took 30 years to perfect his invention, succeeding a year ago and it now has patents pending in both this country and Canada.

Norfolk, Va.

Instead of the necessity of taking batteries to a charging station this new invention can be carried to the battery, Peters explained. It does not require plugging into the normal electric current but operates directly from the unit, using the same principle as a blood transfusion.

The life of the battery can not only be prolonged, he said, but it operates like a magneto recharging in 20 minutes or less. Peters said that in two minutes enough charge could be put on a dead battery to make it start a car.

DEMONSTRATION GIVEN

A demonstration was given before a group of Negro business men here with the idea of granting a franchise for this area. The name of the concern owning the device is the "Wh[illegible]s Are Instant Battery Charger." Peters is president and Ruth, who was also present at the demonstration is secretary-treasurer. Peters said that offers to buy the invention had come quickly but that he planned to retain it as far as possible "within the group."

Tenn. Dentist Gets Patent On Instrument

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEMPHIS—(ANP) — Announcement has recently been made of a patent granted Dr. U. S. Walton on an instrument for improving dentures. The certificate, which was issued by the patent office at Washington, is regarded by the friends of Dr. Walton as both a distinction and an achievement. He conceived of the idea almost 20 years ago and had worked on it until recently when it was completed and approved by the patent office.

Dr. Walton was born in Tipton county, Tenn., where he completed his elementary school work. After graduation from the Frazier High school in Covington, Ky., he went on to Lane college at Jackson, Tenn., after which he attended Walden college in Nashville. His professional training was received at the Meharry Dental college in Nashville.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

SHOWS INGENUITY—S/Sgt. Percy C. Corbin, former Wilberforce University football star and a native of Virginia, now with the 99th Fighter Squadron in Italy, has exhibited notable ingenuity as a member of the engineering section of the squadron. (See story on this page). (Photo by Thomas W. Young, U. S. War Correspondent. Used by arrangement with the Journal and Guide).

Virginian With 99th Invents Real Spark Plug Cleaner

By THOMAS W. YOUNG
U. S. War Correspondent

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIRFIELD—War, too, is the mother of invention.

The electrical department of [illegible]ment, and cleaning of spark plugs Pulaski, co-workers in the electrical de- nearby partment, Staff Sgt. Charles A. Herbert E. Carter, Amory, Miss., Searcy, 2007 E. Serett street, Austin, Tex., and Sgt. Rufus C. Mitchell, Route 1, Boley, Okla., he went to work with odds and ends. old automobile and airplane parts, rubber hose, fence posts, and what have you.

In a few days they were ready to test it. Then the "bugs" were [illegible] and cleaned [illegible] worked!

SHOWED INGENUITY

There is a machine which cleans spark plugs in a small fraction of the time it would take to do the work by hand. But such a machine was not among the items of equipment available to the mechanics who service the squadron's planes.

The idea had its conception in the brain of Staff Sgt. Percy C. Corbin, 1624 N. Randolph avenue, Richmond, Va. Let him go to a field, he asked 1st Lt. Searcy, 2007 E. Serett street, Austin, Tex., and Sgt. Rufus C. Mitchell, Route 1, Boley, Okla., he went to work with odds and ends. old automobile and airplane parts, rubber hose, fence posts, and what have you.

In a few days they were ready to test it. Then the "bugs" were [illegible] and cleaned [illegible] worked!

The complicated and vital electrical system of the P-40 War Hawk planes flown by these pilots is the particular concern of the engineering section with the 99th Fighter Squadron, now in Italian combat area, demonstrated this truth pointedly a few days ago.

When he saw how the machine constructed and how it operated, Sgt. Corbin was certain he could make one to do the same [illegible] So with the help of his two

it merely blows sand under high pressures at and into the firing end of the spark plug which is screwed into the top of the sand chamber.

HOW IT WORKS

After that another blast of clean air is directed on the plug to removes any loose particles of dirt or sand that might be lodged in it. It is next adjusted with a small vise-like gadget which Sgt. Corbin made also to make sure the firing points are the exact distance they are supposed to be from the negative pole.

To test the firing efficiency of the spark plug, it is then screwed into another chamber and, under high air pressure (equivalent to the pressure developed in the combustion chamber of the airplane engine cylinder), given a charge of current.

CORBIN A VIRGINIAN

Through the glass top of this chamber the operator can watch the sparks as they fly from one, then another, then another of the three points in quick succession.

Of course they have to use an old air compressor and a storage battery to complete the contraption. But it does the work of a whole lot of men. Three of the staff, working together, can turn out cleaned and properly adjusted spark plugs at the rate of one every twenty seconds.

Sgt. Corbin is one of the few Virginians with the 99th Fighter Squadron. He attended St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute and Wilberforce University, where he was a member of Midwestern Conference football championship team of 1940.

Roanoke, Va., Times
December 8, 1943

Negro Instructor Develops Instrument

RADFORD, Dec. 7.—Clinton Jones, colored, instructor in mathematics at A. and T. college in Greensboro, N. C., and a son of R. E. and Inez Jones of this city, has, according to the Greensboro News, developed an instrument for the study of the motion of projectiles and artillery shells. It was developed for the department of physics through co-operation of members of the faculty in the engineering and military departments.

The apparatus, it is said, permits complete study of the physical principles underlying artillery and small arms trajectories and laboratory determination of the range, height and velocity of projectiles as a function of angular elevation and other principles of such study. This is said to be the first instrument developed for laboratory study in that field. Jones expects to ask for a patent on the device. He is a 1943 graduate of the A. & T. college.

Call
Kansas City, Mo

NOV 12 1943

2314674

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Whereas ULYSSES S. WALTON,

of Memphis, Tennessee,

29

PRESENTED TO THE Commissioner of Patents A PETITION PRAYING FOR THE GRANT OF LETTERS PATENT FOR AN ALLEGED NEW AND USEFUL IMPROVEMENT IN

DENTURES,

A DESCRIPTION OF WHICH INVENTION IS CONTAINED IN THE SPECIFICATION OF WHICH A COPY IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND COMPLIED WITH THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED, AND

Whereas UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE THE SAID CLAIMANT is ADJUDGED TO BE JUSTLY ENTITLED TO A PATENT UNDER THE LAW;

NOW THEREFORE THESE Letters Patent ARE TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID

Ulysses S. Walton, his heirs or assigns

FOR THE TERM OF SEVENTEEN YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT

THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO MAKE, USE AND VEND THE SAID INVENTION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND THE TERRITORIES THEREOF.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

Attest:

E. L. Reynolds
Examiner

NOV 12 1943

Commissioner of Patents

MEMPHIS DENTIST GETS PATENT FOR INVENTION IMPROVING DENTURES.

Here is a fascimile of the patent given to Dr. U. S. Walton, prominent dentist of Memphis, for a new invention of an instrument for improving dentures. He worked on the idea for 20 years until it was recently completed and approved by the patent office.

—ANP Photo

DEC 4 1943

Inventions By Negroes Worth Millions

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
By SOLOMON HARPER

Many students of Negro history read about Dr. George Washington Carver's start as the world's most outstanding botanist and creator of hundreds of known (many unknown) chemical, plastic, paint, dye, cloth and food products, but here and there we still hear people remark—"Why did he die poor? he could have made millions."

Reading the story of Dr. Carver,

used

billion and the combined value of T. Woods, inventor of the Railroad Crossing Danger Signal system, the third rail (conductor of electricity to electric trains, trolley cars, etc.), which made the electric trains possible, later was employed for a few years at $100,000 a year by the late Thomas A. Edison, but died poor—trying to manufacture one of his inventions.

Elijah McCoy invented the first machinery automatic oiling cup and the Detroit Steam Lubricator Company made millions, but Coy, the inventor of some sixty inventions was allowed to go to his grave, even should be Go To High School, Go to College, Become Engineers, Doctors, Lawyers and Manufacturers. Don't forget those without sin cast the first stone." We can do our part in many ways without kicking the other fellow, and if we must kick, let it be Hitler and his friends. (Calvin's News Service).

help editor of this paper and educate the public in the fundamentals of learning trades, becoming laboratory technicians, and professionals as living monuments to those who have paved the way, to a great man who can not defend himself.

From Detroit to Florida from Boston to California, the reason for [illegible] poor farm boy who invented the automatic oiling cup for the locomotive, who died poor at 37 years of age from overwork. Harriet Tubman, who kept her money during the business depression period, and Madam Sara Spencer Washington of the Apex Hair and Beauty Products Company which was rated at $75,000 by Dunn & Bradstreet in 1940—none of these manufacturers have their names in the same category with the big machine shops, Edison Electric Light and Power Co., and must depend upon the General Electric and other shops to supply them with commercial companies, yet how many of the mechanical instruments.

ONLY HAIR PROCESSERS MADE MONEY—AND KEPT IT

Sad as it appears, the only Negro inventors who have been able to make money and keep it have been beauticians, and the reason for this is clear to all; however, even Madam C. J. Walker, who died hot rags, and then a later invented the pressing was forced to get aid from Anna Malone, who kept her own business in 1927 was rated as over one million dollars, all out of drug stores—lost her money during the business depression period, and Madam Sara Louis H. Latimer, whom they know now helped to perfect the Telephone, the Maxim Gun, Edison Electric Light and scores of inventions now manufactured by the General Electric and other commercial companies, yet he died a poor patent attorney. Granville T. Woods, inventor of the Railroad Crossing Danger Signal system, the third rail (conductor of electricity to electric trains, trolley cars, etc.), which made the electric trains possible, later was employed for a few years at $100,000 a year by the late Thomas A. Edison, but died poor—trying to manufacture one of his inventions.

Elijah McCoy invented the first machinery automatic oiling cup and the Detroit Steam Lubricator Company made millions, but Coy, the inventor of some sixty inventions was allowed to go to his grave, even should be Go To High School, Go to College, Become Engineers, Doctors, Lawyers and Manufacturers. Don't forget those without sin cast the first stone." We can do our part in many ways without kicking the other fellow, and if we must kick, let it be Hitler and his friends. (Calvin's News Service).

help editor of this paper and educate the public in the fundamentals of learning trades, becoming laboratory technicians, and professionals as living monuments to those who have paved the way, to a great man who can not defend himself.

From Detroit to Florida from Boston to California, the reason for [illegible] poor farm boy who invented the automatic oiling cup for the locomotive, who died poor at 37 years of age from overwork. Harriet Tubman, who kept her money during the business depression period, and Madam Sara Spencer Washington of the Apex Hair and Beauty Products Company which was rated at $75,000 by Dunn & Bradstreet in 1940—none of these manufacturers have their names in the same category with the big machine shops, Edison Electric Light and Power Co., and must depend upon the General Electric and other shops to supply them with commercial companies, yet how many of the mechanical instruments.

ONLY HAIR PROCESSERS MADE MONEY—AND KEPT IT

Sad as it appears, the only Negro inventors who have been able to make money and keep it have been beauticians, and the reason for this is clear to all; however, even Madam C. J. Walker, who died hot rags, and then a later invented the pressing was forced to get aid from Anna Malone, who kept her own business in 1927 was rated as over one million dollars, all out of drug stores—lost her money during the business depression period, and Madam Sara Louis H. Latimer, whom they know now helped to perfect the Telephone, the Maxim Gun, Edison Electric Light and scores of inventions now manufactured by the General Electric and other commercial companies, yet he died a poor patent attorney. Granville T. Woods, inventor of the Railroad Crossing Danger Signal system, the third rail (conductor of electricity to electric trains, trolley cars, etc.), which made the electric trains possible, later was employed for a few years at $100,000 a year by the late Thomas A. Edison, but died poor—trying to manufacture one of his inventions.

Elijah McCoy invented the first machinery automatic oiling cup and the Detroit Steam Lubricator Company made millions, but Coy, the inventor of some sixty inventions was allowed to go to his grave, even should be Go To High School, Go to College, Become Engineers, Doctors, Lawyers and Manufacturers. Don't forget those without sin cast the first stone." We can do our part in many ways without kicking the other fellow, and if we must kick, let it be Hitler and his friends. (Calvin's News Service).

29-1943
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

MOVING PICTURE FRAME FOR HOME WALLS—A picture frame which changes pictures at the owner's will has been invented and perfected by Frank D. Crichton, of Washington. The frame is made without the use of metal and any number of pictures may be placed in the frame. Pictures are placed on a roll and when a new face or scene is desired the owner simply turns the roll and the new picture appears in the frame. Mr. Crichton is also inventor of an automatic flag staff.

FEB 27 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

New Invention May Solve Gas Problem

FEB 6 1943

WASHINGTON

Lloyd von Blaine, local restaurateur, declared this week, that sponsoring a young inventor who has perfected a device which, when attached to an auto or airplane motor, will propell the vehicle over mileage equivalent to that obtained from 123 gallons of gasoline while actually using only a single gallon of gas.

Mr. Von Blaine, proprietor of the Just Barbecue, revealed to the AFRO that the young inventor, George White, has been employed as a helper in his establishment while secretly perfecting his invention. The device works on the principle of condensing over and over again the monoxide gas formerly wasted through the exhaust, he said.

Contractual agreements for the exploitation of the device have been worked out, a demonstration for members of the press has been planned, and Secret Service and War Department intelligence men have taken precautions to prevent the invention falling into enemy hands, it is reported.

FEB 6 1943

Houston, Texas Informer

INVENTOR RECEIVES PATENT FOR NEW MINE SWEEPER

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Sidney D. Redmond received one of the 653 patents issued last week, according to announcement of the U.S. patent office.

Redmond invented a mine sweeper which patent examiners ruled was different from anything similar ever previously patented or known.

Jackson applied for a patent application blank in February, 1940.

INVENTOR

Pittsburgh, Pa Courier

AUG 7 1943

Dr. Ernest P. Alleyne of Nashville, Tenn., has been granted a patent on a device which will take the place of six other instruments in obstetrical surgery. It is small enough to carry in the vest pocket. Dr. Alleyne is a graduate of Meharry Medical college.

Savannah Ga., News
October 20, 1943

INVENTION IS PATENTED BY COLORED CARPENTER

Intended for Use In Emergency Plane Landings

Gus Burton, 466 West Broad street, colored carpenter's helper at the Southeastern Shipyard Corporation, has patented an invention for airfields which he believes will be instrumental in saving lives when disabled planes come in.

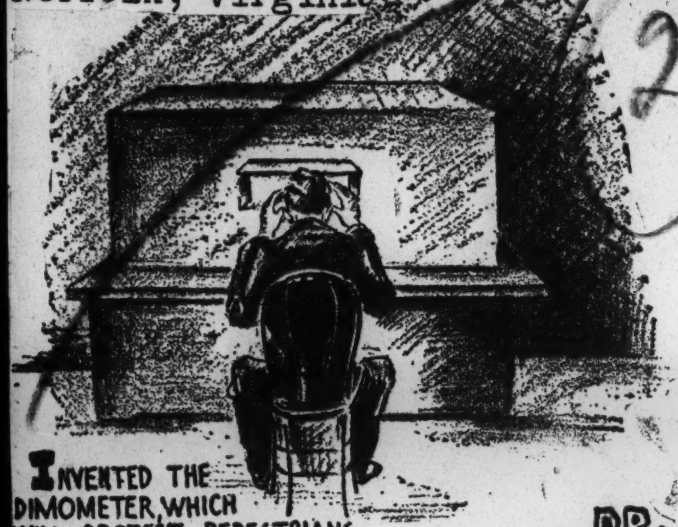
The device is intended to provide a safe landing for planes when their retractable landing gear fails to work and they have to make "belly" landings.

The invention consists of rollers set in steel frames which can be placed in runways and enable the planes to slide along without damage. The inventor believes the device will be useful not only in peacetimes but in war, when planes return with their undercarriage shot away or damaged.

Burton, who came here from Wadley, where he was a farmer, also will seek to protect his invention in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Great Britain, Australia, Argentina and Brazil.

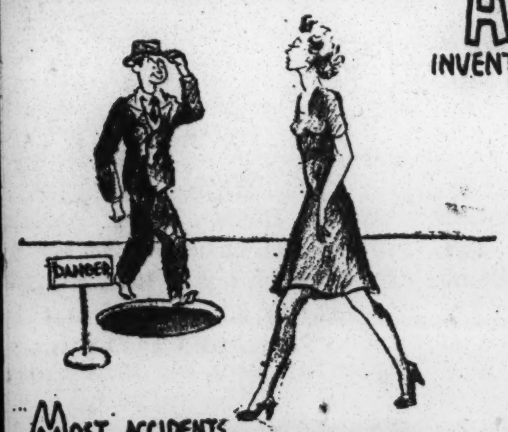
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

29



INVENTED THE DIMOMETER, WHICH WILL PROTECT PEDESTRIANS DURING BLACKOUTS.

DR. CHARLES HAWKINS
INVENTOR~RESEARCH SPECIALIST



MOST ACCIDENTS, HE SAYS, ARE NOT REALLY ACCIDENTS, BUT THE RESULT OF CARELESSNESS, OR FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE DANGER.

EXPERT IN THE FIELD OF SAFETY EDUCATION, HIS RECENT BOOK, "FIRE PREVENTION EDUCATION," IS WIDELY USED IN COMBATING FIRE HAZARDS.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

AT 22, USING A BORROWED WATCH AS A MODEL, A POCKET KNIFE AS HIS ONLY TOOL, HE CONSTRUCTED THE FIRST CLOCK MADE IN AMERICA.~IT KEPT ACCURATE TIME FOR OVER 20 YEARS!

BENJAMIN BANNEKER
ASTRONOMER~CITY PLANNER

AUG 7 1943

ON THE ADVICE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, HE WAS PLACED ON THE COMMISSION WHICH SURVEYED AND LAID OUT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

PLANNING FOR PEACE IN TIME OF WAR WAS ADVOCATED BY BANNEKER IN HIS FAMOUS ALMANAC IN 1793!

Janitor Awarded for Saving 12,000 Gals. of Oil Worth $10,000

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

A Detroit janitor in a tank factory whose ingenuity has already saved 12,000 gallons of oil, worth $10,000, became the second Negro war worker to win a Certificate of Individual Production Merit, the War Production Drive Headquarters announced this wek.

The award winner is Edgar Gaston, who is handicapped by having only three fingers on his right hand. He is a janitor in the Cadillac plant of General Motors in Detroit, where Army tanks are made. One of his responsibilities is the disposal of chips and shavings from metal-working [illegible].

He realized that quite a large amount of good oil was being thrown away when the chips were cleaned from the machines and dumped into small carts for disposal. There was no oil slinger for salvaging this oil from the chips, so Gaston, on his own initiative, proceeded to build a cart with a false bottom. He filled this cart with the chips and let it stand for awhile. The oil drained off very easily and could be replaced in the machine from whence it came.

The production soldier responsible for this idea was born in Atlanta, Ga., 31 years ago. He graduated from high school and that was the end of his formal education. Because he believes so thoroughly in the advantage of education, his ambition is for his children to become school teachers.

Charles H. Fletcher, a welder in the Moore Dry Dock Company shipyards at Oakland, Calif., was the first of his race to win the Certificate of Individual Production Merit. His contribution was a device to use in welding insulation pins to deckheads which increased production in tack welding operation 40 per cent.

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

NEGRO INVENTORS AND BUSINESS MAY GET [illegible] THRU BILL ENDORSED [illegible] PRESIDENT WALLACE

By [illegible]mon Harper

NEW YORK CITY,—(Calvin's News Service)—Large firms are seeking new patented inventors of merit, according to advertisements now appearing in the "Business Opportunity" sections of the Sunday New York Times—and Negro inventors with good ideas should give particular attention to the proposal of Vice President Henry Wallace, who on October 9th urged a Sub Committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee to support the Kilgore Bill. This is to establish "a government office of scientific and technical mobilization, and agency to finance scientific developments." If Mr. Wallace's proposals are adopted, poor Negro inventors and small manufacturing companies could get aid to develop war and post war inventions.

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

Negro Engineer Aided Invention Of Electric Light

(By Solomon Harper, Director, Scientific Vocational and Research Bureau)

If you look up the word "Incandescent Lamp" in Webster's International Dictionary you will find that "the first incandescent electric lamps were made in 1879-1880 by Thomas A. Edison in America and J. W. Swan in England. This week, I bring to you the first real story of the success of the electric Company. The men who did the first original work on the theory of electric lighting was the great Negro engineer, the late L. H. Latimer of Brooklyn.

Latimer developed the theory of the magnet and showed by diagrams how electric generators, motors and lights work. His book laid the first basis of the electric lighting system, the Edison meter and Electric Three Wire System now improved upon for all large alternating current motor operations.

Mr. Latimer's book showed the first widely publicized diagram of the Edison Incandescent Lamp, the North and South pole of magnets and the North and South field pole theory of electric generators, the method of transferring electricity from the generators to the line—two method of winding or making the commutor (the revolving part of a generator) power belts, chains or other appliances may be turned, run and which turns a shaft on which connected to machinery,

29-1943

used

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

MESS SERGEANT EXPLAINS "BROWNIE VEG-BIN"—S/Sgt. Marguerite Wallace, WAC, Monmouth, Ill., is shown here explaining high points of the construction of the streamlined, air conditioned "Brownie Veg-Bin" to her staff of cooks and bakers in one of the mess halls of Fort Huachuca's WAC Section. Left to right are: Sgt. Wallace, Pvt. Hazel Brazier, Houston, Texas; Pfc. Mildred Jones, Jefferson, Texas; Cpl. Irene Beaty, Jefferson, Texas; Pfc. Minnie Pearl Lackey, Meridian, Miss.; T/5th Chrystabel Thompson, Memphis, Tenn.; Cpl. Frances Rollins, Russell, Ky.—U.S. Signal Corps Photo.

SEP 25 1943

Argus
St. Louis, Mo

Says Real Origin Was Suppressed

By Solomon Harper

NEW YORK—(Calvin's News Service)—The invention today known as the self-exploding aero-plane torpedo, used so effectively in warfare was invented by this writer in 1909 in the community of Gum Bottom, Arkansas, near Popular Grove. The funds to apply for the patent were secured from the late Professor Theodore J. Lucas, graduate of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas. The original aim of the invention was to destroy battleships, forts etc. and the formal application was filed in the United States Patent Office on July 31, 1911, according to an official letter from the Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Conway Coe, written July 27, 1935.

NOV 5 1943

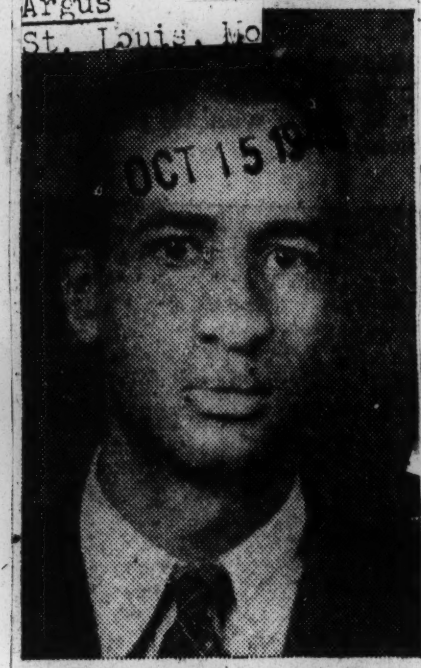
Origin Of Real Inventor Suppressed

The public will want to know how it is that such an improtant invention and the inventor be unknown to the public, and more so since Negro inventors generally like to tell their work—the latter is not the fact. Most of us suffer from the habit of working and saying very little about it. Designers of war machines are more than interested in telling about themselves than any other; therefore, when I spent thousands of dollars in time, suffered all kinds of official run-arounds and even other things which would not look well in print.

NOV 5 1943

Metallurgist

Argus
St. Louis, Mo



CHARLES D. PROCTOR

It has recently been announced by Clyde F. Strickland, Chief Safety Engineer of the Saint Louis Ordnance Plant, that the Production Committee of the plant has accepted the flame-proofing innovations of Charles D. Proctor, youthful Fisk University research fellow and former metallurgist with the plant. Strickland will present the results of Proctor's research to the National Ordnance Safety Council at the Council's meeting to be held in Chicago this week.

OCT 15 1943

GETS PATENT FOR INSTRUMENT

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala

DR. U. S. WALTON

Prominent dentist of Mem-phis, who has just been granted a patent on an instrument for improved methods of treating pyorrhea. He worked on the idea for ten years until it was recently completed and approved by the patent office.—(ANP)

Two Train Crashes Probably Saved If Negro Invention Used

BY SOLOMON HARPER

Director, Science Research and Vo-

NEW YORK—(Calvin's News Service)—(National Bureau of Negro Engineer and Inventor who invented the electric third rail and the danger bell ringing signal system used at railroad crossings and to indicate the approach of trains in railway train dispatch stations.

Woods' safety invention was a simple electric supply which used

OCT 15 1943

rails of the tracks as electric conductors to carry an electric switch called a Relay.

The Relay switch closed when "no" electricity was passing thru the rails and the closing of the Relay switch connected an independent battery to an electric bell. The development of the telegraph sending methods by which more than one message can be telegraphed or telephoned over a single wire at the same time was another Woods' invention and hence it is now possible for live heavy current to be grounded thru the axle and wheels of electric trains and at the same time another weaker electric current can travel along the track and operate automatic train stopping devices to prevent trains from running into each other or over rails which have already been broken or into open switches, draw bridges, etc.

Other engineers including the writer helped to develop the Automatic train stopping system based upon utilization of the basic principles invented by Woods a,nd methods of testing broken or fractured steel rails ,beams, etc.., was was invented by the late Dr. Elmer Imes, Ph.D. who headed the Physics Department at Fisk University.

The proper use of the many train controls, safety and testing devices already developed could have made these two wrecks almost impossible. Some say that an over heated journal box caused the wreck but a thermostat (temperature operating electric) placed in the journal boxes of railroad cars could have caused the opening of a "Woods' " Relay and gave signal to the engineer that the journal box was getting too hot or even caused the breaks to be applied. The Thomas A. Edison Company which either bought or found buyers for Mr. Woods' inventions, now manufactures a vacum enclosed thermostat which can be used, for such purposes.

Finally the press reports that the boiler of the Twentieth Centry exploded, other reports allege the trains were running too fast. The answer to the speed question lies in speed controls or automobile governors on trains and curve meters all based upon inventions which Negroes have helped to develop and it would be a fine democratic practice for railroads to employ competent mechanics regardless of their race.

We don't need to tell them to use inventions designed by Negroes. Our white friends, hav

been doing that since science was first originated in Africa. This war for the Four Freedoms has accelerated the development of tens of thousands of invention for combat service and one of these, the Ariel Torpedo will be described later in articles on Negro Scientists and their work, for defense of our country.

DR. WALTON GRANTED PATENT

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee
NOV 11 1943

Announcement has been made of the patent granted Dr. U. S. Walton on a useful improvement of dentures. The certificate was issued by the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., on March 23rd of this year. This is regarded by the friends of Dr. Walton as both a distinction and an achievement. He conceived the idea almost twenty years ago and has patiently worked on it until completed and approved by the Patent Office. It has also been registered in the Dominion of Canada. Inquiries concerning this invention have come from many parts of the world, and it is likely that Dr. Walton has achieved through the invention of this instrument, international fame.

Dr. Walton is of humble origin, having been born and reared in Tipton County, Tennessee. Brought up on the farm, accustomed to rural life, he early cultivated those rugged habits of industry and frugality. His education covers elementary work in Tipton County schools; high school work in the Frazier High School of Covington. He did his college work at Lane College and Walden University, and received his professional training at the Meharry Dental College.

Dr. Walton began the practice of dentistry at Dyersburg, Tennessee in 1909. Five years later he moved to Memphis and began practice. His policy has been all these years to give the best he had in developing skillfully in his profession, giving loyal and conscientious service to his patients. The verdict around Memphis is that no professional man of the race enjoys a fuller measure of public confidence.

Along with his professional life, Dr. Walton has been interested in public affairs, with his chief interest in the field of religion. For many years he has been a trustee of Collins Chapel, Colored Methodist Church, trustee of Lane College and trustee of Collins Chapel Connectional Hospital. Many times he has served as delegate to the district conference, to the Annual Conference and to the General Conference. In 1931 he was a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference. He is a member and former president of the Shelby Co. Dental Society; member of the Pan State Dental Association and of the National Dental Association. Doctor Walton has given much of his time also to civic matters in the community.

Dr. Walton was married in 1907 to Miss Anita V. Johnson. They have one adopted child, Albert Ulysses Walton. When asked about his motto in life that has brought him such outstanding success he replied, "I have believed in Almighty God, have sought His guidance, relied upon His unfailing aid; I have trusted, loved and served my fellow man; I have tried to be loyal to the very highest ideals that have inspired me."

New Rapid Auto Battery Charger Makes Its Debut

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
DEC 18 1943

CHICAGO, (ANP).—Announcement of a new invention for charging auto batteries quickly was made here last week through a sponsoring company headed by Cortez W. Peters, typing champ and business school operator.

The device was conceived by George A. P. Ruth, a Marylander, who took thirty years to perfect his invention. He now has patents pending in both this country and Canada.

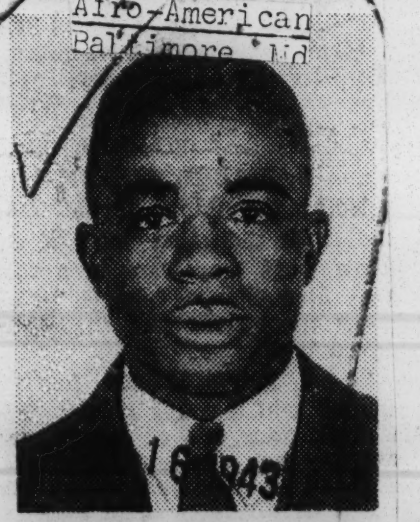
The gadget, according to Mr. Peters, does away with the necessity of taking the battery to the charger, since it is portable and independent of outside electric currents.

Mr. Peters stated that the life of the battery may be prolonged through use of the charger. In twenty minutes, enough power can be generated in a dead battery to enable it to start a motor, he concluded.

lieves its use would end the war. He has several practical inventions to his credit, one of which is a [illegible] in use at the [illegible] where he is employed.

Invents Air Mine

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
16 1943



WILLIAM KIRKLAND, of 148 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, N.J., who says he turned down a government offer of $800,000 for his magnetic air mine invention. The mine, which will float in mid-air, is invisible, but will explode when contacted by enemy craft. Mr. Kirkland be

29-1944

Hats Off!

Hats off to Cpl. Booker T. Schuler, of 450 W. 151st St., New York City, for inventing a medical air ambulance kit that filled emergency medical equipment needs of an Air Evacuation Transport squadron stationed in the South Pacific. After a flight surgeon offered preliminary ideas, Schuler designed and made an original model of his kit, and finally, out of scanty available supplies, manufactured by hand 40 units, frequently using his own time. Schuler's efforts were described in a letter of commendation from his commanding officer as "an outstanding example of initiative, co-operation and devotion to duty above and beyond the average."

circle of the larger clock shows the time in the large cities in different parts of the world.

Mr. Huffstead was elected a member of the Borological Institute, the international organization, a number of years ago, and is noted also as one of the finest watchmakers and jewelers in New York City. The value of his clock during the war has become more apparent to layman and to government officials due to the fact that quick recording of the difference in time between large cities of the world is of absolute necessity.

Aviators and plane companies would be aided by the adoption of clocks built on the basis of Mr. Huffstead's clock. Mr. Huffstead works in his business place at 2456 Seventh Avenue where the original clock is. Born in Jamaica, he is now happily married. Mr. Huffstead, like Benjamin Bannaker, noted Negro astronomer is a self-educated man.

NEGRO CLOCK INVENTOR

(By SOLOMON HARPER)

New York—(Calvin's News Service)—P. L. Huffstead, inventor of the "Tell the time round the world clock" has been elected a member of the New York Borological Society. Mr. Huffstead's clock and study of borological science has been recognized since 1936 when he completed the design and building of his famous world time clock. The clock is about three feet in diameter and is equipped with large hour, minute and second hands indicating the correct time in New York. Smaller clock dials placed equal distances from each other inside the

Navy Yard Worker Wins $25 for Pipe Handling Invention

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Solomon B. Lucas, former baker of Mt. Pleasant, S.C., was given a $25 award recently by the Navy Yard for inventing a set of heavy iron tools for handling lengths of pipes used in shipbuilding.

The tools cut in half the time required to move pipes. Pipe cradles with horseshoe-shaped guards keep the pipe lengths from rolling on the workers' hand. Pipe ends are lifted with giant forks.

Company officials said that the tools practically put handles on the pipes. Before Lucas's tools were put into use, men lifted pipes with bare hands. Many men suffered injured feet when pipes slipped out of their hands.

Gets $100 For Device

SAN ANTONIO — For perfecting a device which almost quadruples the production of an eight-man crew, Timothy D. Jordan, assistant foreman in a special project division at Kelly Field, was presented a check for $100 in recognition of outstanding service in the invention and development of a device that will save the federal government time, labor, materia and money.

Before a large crowd of fellow workers, the presentation was made by Lt. Col. Alfred O. Saenger, chief of the Supply Division, San Antonio Air Service Command.

Jordan developed his device for submission to the war department's "ideas for victory", and in so submitting it forewent any further claims upon the government either by him, his heirs, or assigns. Detailing and blueprinting his invention in every particular, it brought him one of the highest awards yet given at Kelly Field.

He has been a defense worker at the field for nearly three years. He is the son of the late Rev. R. H. and Mrs. Emma Jordan and the husband of Mrs. Ada Lee Jordan. They have one daughter, Aleene.

PERFECTS INVENTION—Charles Sinclair Lewis and his wife, of El Paso, will at last realize the fruits of the inventor's dreams since the recent success and acceptance of his working model for the conservation of precious rubber. The gadget originated by the genius is a device to be used on automobiles, which serves warning on decreasing air pressure in tires. It is hailed as a safety device as well as a rubber conserver. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are pictured above in a family pose.

A cross-country test was made when papers for the patent were filed. The car carrying the party East reached a speed of 95 miles an hour at times, and drove through wet, stormy weather for much of the trip.

At intervals, air would be reduced in the tires, and immediately the light would flash on the dash board. It was through such demonstration that Mr. Ehrlich became interested in the patent.

Lewis stopped by his place of business, presumably bent on another errand. But on his departure, without mentioning his patent, Lewis called Mr. Ehrlich to his car, and pointed to the new dial on the dash board and asked Mr. Ehrlich to keep an eye on its bulbs.

"Then I stooped over a tire, and let but a little of the air, and that light came on, red," explained Lewis. Ehrlich immediately became interested, and offered to finance the project."

Lewis came to El Paso from Gonzales, Texas, in 1931. He had owned and operated a garage in Gonzales for many years before coming to El Paso, and it was there he conceived his idea.

Coming to El Paso he later told Bundy of his idea, and together they worked out a full-size working model which later was patented, and now only awaits conclusion of the war for its use generally. Lewis firmly believes.

—From the El Paso Times.

Texan Invents Auto Attachment Which Will Save Countless Lives on Highway

By JOHN B. HUDSON

A Negro resident of El Paso, Texas, has perfected and patented an invention which not only will save countless lives now lost annually in highway accidents but also will be the means of conserving precious rubber.

Charles Sinclair Lewis, janitor for The Times and general handy man for Capt. Dorrance D. Roderick, publisher of The Times, is the inventor. He holds a third interest in the patent, having given the late William Oliver Bundy Jr., former Oregon Street garage owner, one-third interest for helping him perfect a working model, and one-third to Isadore Ehrlich, El Paso jeweler and loan company owner, for financing the scheme.

The device indicates instantly any decrease in air pressure on any one of the tires in use on the automobile, or even the spare tire, thus warning the driver of any impending danger that could arise through a flat tire so that he can bring the automobile to a halt before damage is done.

Charles Kettering, director of research for General Motors and a noted inventor in his own right, thought so much of the patent that he turned it over to the National Inventors' council a group of patriotic scientists devoting their inventive talents to the further prosecution of our war against Germany and Japan.

Others indicating keen interest in the patent include the Ford Motor company, Henry J. Kaiser, Pacific Coast shipbuilder, and Howard Hughes, Pacific Coast aircraft producer.

Presentation of the safety device to the public, however, probably must await termination of the war when automobile production for the public is resumed.

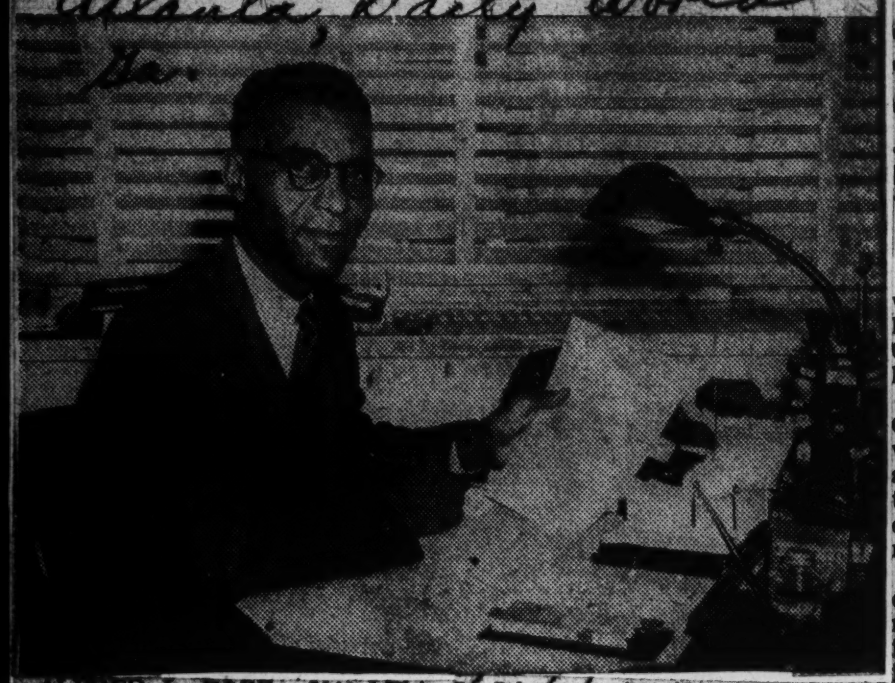
The very simplicity of the patent will permit its distribution at a low cost, the inventor believes, and he is quite confident that it will be standard equipment for all models.

An electrically charged wire is run from the dash board to each tire, including the spare. A simple button-topped spring is placed against the inner tube. Full pressure in the inner tube keeps the spring taut, but once a leak starts the deflation permits contact between the button and the electrically charged wire which instantly flashes an alarm light on the dash board. The alarm even indicates the tire affected.

Working models of the invention have been on several ElPaso automobiles for three years. The inventor has his car

Interior Award Winner

Atlanta, Daily World



ALFRED L. PACE, 3100 Thirteenth St., N. E., Washington, D. C. (legal residence, Albany, Ga.), head messenger of the Division of Information, U. S. Department of the Interior, who won the Award of Excellence, one of the highest honor of the Department. The award, given by Secretary Harold L. Ickes, carries $100 in cash and a $60-a-year salary increase. Pace originated a new tab to indicate the place for signature on official documents and correspondence, resulting in substantial savings in paper and time. (Interior Dept. Photo from OWI).

Two Government Employes Win Awards Of Excellence for Their Inventions

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

12-8-44

WASHINGTON. — Two of the four Awards of Excellence made to Washington area employes of the Department of the Interior Wednesday, Nov. 29, by Secretary Harold I. Ickes for inventions or suggestions for improving the department's home-front service were won by Negroes.

The Negroes were: Alfred L. Pace, head messenger of the Division of Information, whose legal residence is Albany, Ga., and William G. Brown, of Washington, a messenger in the Geological Survey.

Along with 47 other Washington employes of the Interior department, who won lesser honors, Mr. Pace and Mr. Brown and their families were guests of honor at ceremonies held in the department auditorium and addressed personally by Secretary Ickes.

This gathering was one of five simultaneous coast-to-coast meetings to make awards to 121 Interior employes throughout the country for suggestions that have resulted in saving the government millions of dollars annually. The other meetings were held at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Portland, Ore.

12-8-44

Mr. Pace won a $100 cash award and a $60-a-year salary increase for devising a new kind of signature tab indicating the place for signatures on official documents and correspondence. His idea will save hundreds of dollars and hundreds of pounds of paper annually not only during the war but in ensuing years.

In addition to the estimated savings, Mr. Pace's tab has special advantages over that now in use, in that a neat attachment can be made as a result of a perforation into which the paper clip is inserted.

12-8-44

Mr. Pace's idea has not only been adopted officially by the Department of the Interior, but has been referred to the Government Printing Office for possible adoption by all Government departments.

Mr. Brown won a $60-a-year increase for suggesting a new schedule of messenger service between the Geological Survey and the General Land Office, which maintains a constant messenger service. His schedule will result in eliminating delays of from 24 to 48 hours in the delivery of mail, and in an estimated saving of one man-year of labor and $1,500 cash.

Fuel-Less Motor Bicycle is His Latest Invention

Amsterdam News N.Y.

James H. Crumble Reveals His Bike Improvement To Amsterdam Reporter

11-4-44

(See Picture On Front Page)

"Good things come to him who waits," is seen as a reality in the life and experiences of James H. Crumble, 21 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Already a mechanic of note, Mr. Crumble has invented several devices relative to improving bicycles and automobiles such as improving the mechanisms of automobiles, electric power plants and hydraulic machines.

11-4-44

His ambitions were climaxed recently when several manufacturers requested a demonstration of his invention, a bicycle driving mechanism, which is like a motorcycle operated without gasoline. His bicycle operates by pedaling with a storage spring as the gear driving power. It also operates without use of the spring.

Mr. Crumble says his new invention will enable the rider of a bicycle to ride for several minutes without pedaling the bike. If the rider wished to travel from Franklin Avenue to Boro Hall, he would only have to pedal the distance of about one block. This invention contains exceptional velocity and driving power. It will travel uphill as easily as on a level stretch, anywhere a gasoline driven machine will operate.

11-4-44

Mr. Crumble was born in Rocky Mount, N. C., is married and has two children. He has resided in Brooklyn for several years. When asked by reporters why he came to Brooklyn, he told them that he came to New York because here he could find more advantages and conveniences for experimenting and developing his inventive ideas.

Mr. Crumble has recently organized the Crumble Cycle Co., in his effort to present to the world his discoveries. Joseph A. Boyd is his business manager and the office is located at 463 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn.

Harlem Boy, 15, Designs Robot Bomb; Is Accepted

Amsterdam News—New York, N.Y.

9-9-44

Richard McGriff's Idea Will Be Published By Model Airplane News Magazine Soon

By JAMES CASEY

Part of the dream of a fifteen-year-old Harlem boy came true last week when a downtown craft magazine accepted his design of a robot bomb model for publication.

The youthful genius is Richard McGriff, of 441 W. 144th St., who told the Amsterdam News on Wednesday: "I have wanted to be an aircraft designer since I was five years old."

The robot bomb model—eighteen inches long, with a wing spread of twelve and one-half inches—is composed of fuselage, wings, stabilizer, rudder, and a firing barrel based on the jet-propulsion principle. The design has been accepted for publication by the Model Airplane News magazine, with offices at 551 Fifth Ave.

9-9-44

Cost Only $1.02

The model, which required three days to complete, represents an outlay of about $1.02 for materials. Asked just what had gone into the construction of the sleek and shiny streamlined flying bomb, young McGriff replied modestly: "Oh nothing much. I built it out of paper, wood, and a bit of wire screen."

Behind the soft-spoken modesty and quiet courtesy of this boy there lay a tale of vision and steadfastness of purpose which the student of history recognizes as the hallmark of genius.

Young McGriff, a native of Eastman, Ga., became interested in mechanics and aircraft at the age of five. Long before most kids have progressed beyond the "cowboy and Indian" stage, he had begun to build model airplanes and had become, as he puts it, pretty good at amateur mechanics.

9-9-44

Differences in Schools

He left the South at the age of thirteen and was brought to this city, where he became enamoured of the local public school system. "They don't have schools like these down South," he explains. "You don't only learn lessons from books here, but technical subjects also are taught, such as wood-working and mechanical drawing. Without that kind of teaching, I would never have been able to design my robot plane."

He pointed out that, while he had built simple model airplanes in the South, his training in the city schools improved his ability to plan and to handle his materials. He is an 8-B 8 student at junior high school No. 43.

Since being here he has been able to turn his hobby to some profit, the boy reported. Recently, he sold a Flying Fortress model for $10.00 and he has received as high as $15.00 for his models of the British Mosquito plane.

9-9-44

Studies Plane Structure

He bases his proficiency on the fact that he spends a part of every day studying books on airplane engines and their parts, plane construction and design, navigation and the future of aviation. He works as a part-time clerk and errand boy in a tailor shop in order to get money to buy the necessary materials for his models.

The youthful designer has crowded his workshop into a corner of his bedroom, in the fifth-floor Harlem apartment where he lives with his mother and sister. "Some day, I hope to get a room in a basement for my workshop," he explained a bit timidly.

Questioned concerning his motive for building the robot model, he said that some time ago he had seen an imaginary drawing of one of Hitler's terror weapons printed in a magazine.

9-9-44

"I thought it would be interesting to make a model of one of those flying bombs," Young McGriff said in conclusion. "When I hunted for the magazine that carried the illustration, I couldn't find it. I designed this one from imagination."

29-1944

Cotton Picker May Change Dixie Life

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

1-16-44

GREENVILLE, Miss.—(ANP) — The 1944 cotton picking season is scheduled to see another attempt at the development of a streamlined two-row mechanical cotton picker which is said to be the latest product of the International Harvester company an Illinois farm manufacturing concern.

Perfection of the new machine is under the direction of Charles Berry, son of N. H. Berry, the man credited with inventing the first mechanical cotton picker. The senior Berry died while his machine was in the early experimental stage and the new two-row model is the result of tests and experiments by his son Charles. 1-16-44

The days of the colorful cotton pickers are passing, if the deep confidence expressed by officials of the Illinois company becomes a reality They claim that with certain improvements the mechanical picker will be ready for use. It will be also in reach of most cotton planters, they said.

Precaution, however will be taken to bring about a gradual change from hand to mechanical cotton picking as a preventive against wholesale unemployment the officials said in pointing out that the new machines probably would not be in wide use for some years.

Gap, Pa., Inventor Converts Plant For War Products

Tribune - Philadelphia, Pa.

2-26-44

By GEORGE LYLE, JR.

Hats off to another of America's "little businessmen;" one of the men whose efforts, given unstintedly, are helping the country in its war on the Axis by turning all of his facilities to the production of the materials of war.

Such a man is William C. Ruth of Gap, Pa.

Gap, a town of some 300 persons, is located on the Lincoln Highway between Coatesville and Lancaster, in the Pennsylvania Dutch country.

To this town, in 1916 came "Bill" Ruth. He opened a wagon building and horseshoeing shop, utilizing the experience that he had gained while working for the Worth and Lukens Steel Companies in Coatesville.

Being of the inventive type, the kind of man who likes to take things apart to see what makes them tick, and put other things together to see if they will , he was never idle in his off-moments from the shop which was always pretty busy as the followers of the Mennonits faith still retain the old modes of transportation. 2-26-44

In 1928 he patented a baler feeder and went into production of this highly useful farm implement. In quick sucession there followed a cinder spreader and a bale elevator, which also proved to be items in demand by farmers all over the country.

Along came the war and Mr. Ruth, who was up to his neck in orders for farm tools, converted to war production.

Aided by his son, Joseph C. Ruth, 27 and married, who acts as shop foreman; Andy Chupp, white; Clarence Nixon, white a 16-year-old school boy who works there after hours and Amos Dickerson, the Ruth plant has turned out several government orders in record time.

Sole plates for use on Navy mine sweepers, shear pins, trunnions and clamps for Army trucks are among the articles which the men have processed.

Using jigs (fixtures which align pieces for holes to be drilled in exact locations on quantity production) which are designed by the 'boss,' the items have rolled off the assembly line just as, in normal times, automobiles come off the line in the large plants. 2-26-44

Right now Mr. Ruth is worried about losing his son to the armed forces and about the advisability of expanding his plant to the place where he could hire more men. It is safe to say that his work will always be essential as witness the orders that he ships out to Oklahoma, Virginia, Ohio and other points all over the United States.

A native of Ercildown, in Chester County, where he was born in 1882, he married the former Gertie M. Miller of Lancaster County in 1908. Joseph is their only child.

Miss. Doctors Granted Patent On War Device

6-3-44

JACKSON, Miss.—Doctors S. D. Redmond and A. H. McCoy have been granted a patent on their invention, a torpedo arrester and insulator, it was revealed here. Object of the device is to prevent torpedoes and mines from exploding when they strike ships.

Honor Man Who Invents Round-The-World Clock

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

3-11-44

By SOLOMON HARPER

NEW YORK—(CNS) — P. L. Huffstead, inventor of the "Tell the time around the world clock" has been elected a member of the New York Borological society. Huffstead's clock and study of borological science has been recognized since 1936 when he completed the design and building of his famous world time clock.

The clock is about three feet in diameter, and is equipped with large hour, minute and second hands indicating the correct time in New York. Smaller clock dials placed equal distances from each other inside the circle of the larger clock shows the time in the large cities in different parts of the world.

The Huffstead clock has been a demonstration downtown New York and became a center attraction when it was finished in 1936. Time is indicated by an independent clock dial face and hands for the following cities: Melbourne (at the top of the larger dial circle), Rome (at 1:30 p.m.) position, Yokohoma at 3 p.m. position, Bombay at 5 p.m. position, Manala at 6 p.m. (bottom of the larger dial) London at 7:30 a.m. point, Hongkong at the 9 a.m. position and Athens at 10:30 a.m. position around the circle of the larger dial. 3-11-44

Each city clock dial indicates the time in each of the cities named, and are all inter-connected by mechanism control connected with the windings of the larger clock so that by setting the correct time for the New York clock, the other dials and time setting for each city is done automatically.

Aviators and plane companies would be aided by the adoption of clocks built on the basis of Mr. Huffstead's clock. Huffstead works in his business place at 2456 Seventh avenue where the original clock is. Born in Jamaica, he is now happily married. Mr. Huffstead, like Benjamin Bannaker, noted Negro astronomer, is a self-educated man.

INVENTOR CHECKING PATENTS IN WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C. (C) — Solomon Harper, noted Negro inventor of the Automatic Heater Control in electricon relay, has been advised to make a special petition to the Commissioner of Patents for supervisory status of Harper products pending its application. Senator Mead's office is facilitating the case because of the multiple post-war values. The Automatic Heater Control has over sixty uses.

NEGRO GIRL WINS $2,400 SCHOLARSHIP

Northwest Herald - Shelby, Mont.

3-24-44

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Fifteen-year-old Nancy Agnes Durrant, senior at Dunbar High School, was acclaimed this week for her invention of a nonburnable metallic cloth. She is being awarded, along with 39 other students, a $2,400 scholarship to a leading scientific institution in the Third Annual Talent Search as sponsored by Westinghouse Electric Company. Little Miss Durrant is the first member of her race to be among the forty finalists. She had to go through a vigerous competitive examination in which more than 15,000 high school seniors took part. 3-24-44

Nancy is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Oswald D. Durant, of Aelexandria, Va. While president of the chemistry club at Dunbar High School she invented a machine that will crush old electric lamp bulbs. She has also developed a process for salvaging the "Tunugsten" filaments used in the electric light.

Negro's Invention Will Aid War Project

Northwest Herald - Shelby, Mont.

3-29-44

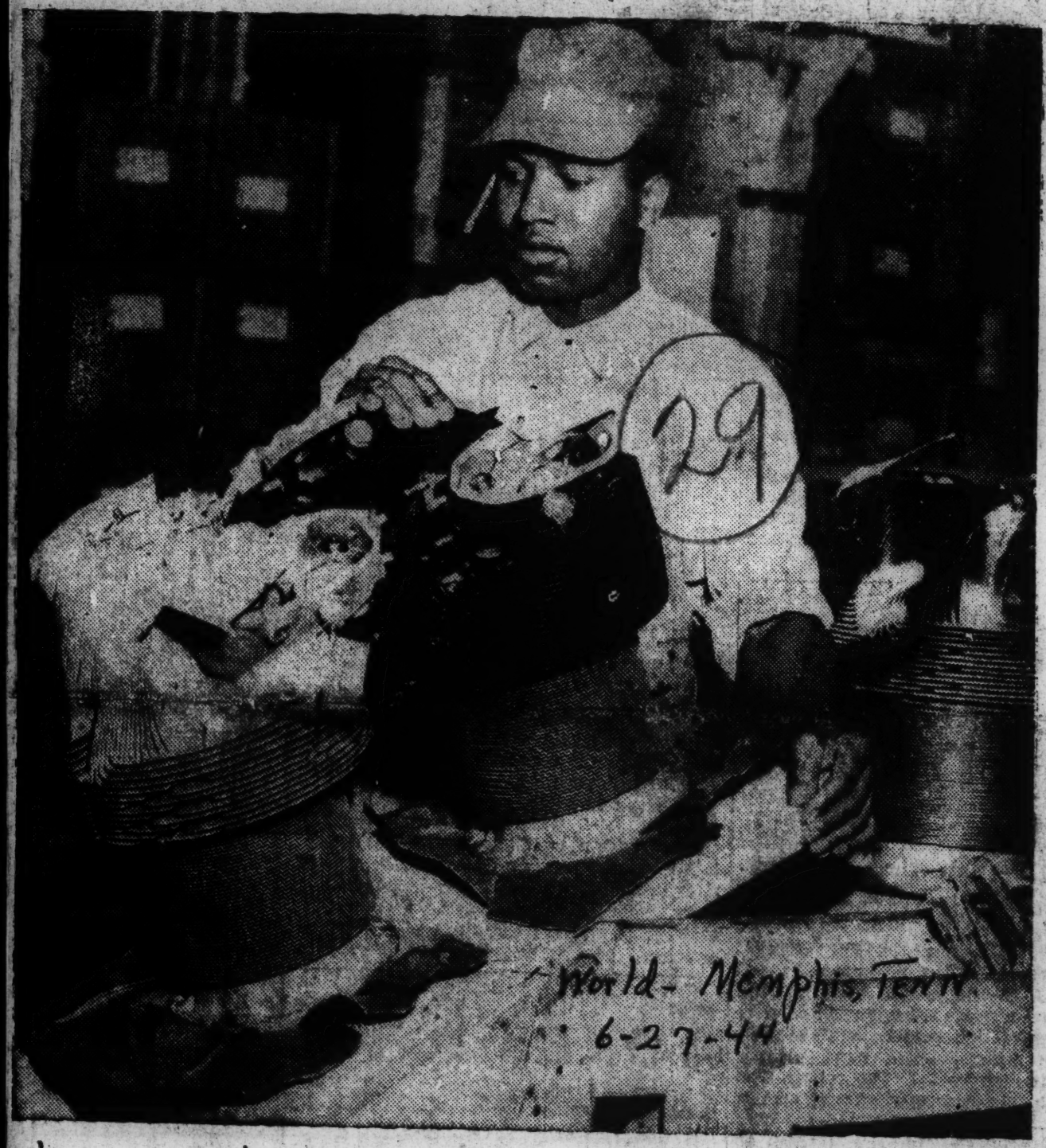
ORANGE, N. J.—Solomon Harper, New York inventor, was a guest of the Instrument Division of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., at a week-end conference here. Mr. Harper, who has experimented on electric relays, temperature controls and other devices to stand the effect of shock, has been consulted on numerous occasions regarding his research on the subject. One of his most outstanding inventions, the aeroplane torpedo, gave him his first opportunity to be elected to membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Scieene (1927) and in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (1924-7). 3-29-44

Mr. Harper states that "the effect of torpedo explosions when a body is struck affects the flow of electric current to such an extent that

By SOLOMON HARPER, New York (Calvin's News Service) bag. Clifton B. Berry, layman and inventor is reported to have at least thirteen novelty inventions. Some of these include a miniature plastic washboard for ladies and can be carried so conveniently in an overnight

PLASTIC NOVELTIES
CLIFTON BERRY
WIZARD WITH
The Edison Company makes the best vacuum tube non-sparking
small parts, contacts, etc., all affect other companies are using the prin-
ed" and one of Mr. Harper's inven-ciple included in Mr. Harper's pat-
tions was designed to offset some of ent application.
the effect.

He Tells Truth About His War Invention



Most inventors say that they thought of their idea or gadget to speed production or to save time, but Robert Edwards of Supply Branch No. 7 at the Oklahoma City Air Service Command gave a good humored, honest reason for making his device for boxing cylinders. "I invented this device just because I was too lazy to lift them any more. Previously I had to put two cylinders in the bracket while it was on the floor and lift the two at once so that I could bolt them into the bracket. The back-strain was terrific so I thought up this idea and worked it out in a few hours.

6-27-44

"There is space enough for eight cylinders at one time so two or more people may work at different procedures, sort of an assembly line method. I also made the two stools with rollers to move along the line to tighten the bolts that hold the cylinders in the bracket. Now when the cylinders are bolted into the brackets, they may be slid down the inclines to the floor where they are wrapped for packing and the top of the box put on."—(Photo Courtesy Oklahoma Black Dispatch)

6-27-44

Invents Machine

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.
8-6-44

MR. FRED W. YOUNG

—Atlanta inventor, announces the invention of a coin wrapping machine, which he predicts will net him fame and fortune at the close of the war. This particular device is an automatic coin wrapping machine, which should prove of great value to banks and department stores and theatres. It has been tested and found reliable in wrapping pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters at a rapid speed. Mrs. Young also has invented an automatic head light dimming device, which when perfected, will be effective in dimming the head lights on any approaching automobile on the highway at night, provided both cars have a similar device. A third invention by Mr. Young is an automatic park tail light, which operates at the approach of another car from the rear. Mr. Young is a member of the American Inventors Association. He is also Business Manager and Bookkeeper of the Silver Streak Night Club. Mr. Young claims that the late Dr. George W. Carver was interested in his invention and promise. And he says that his drafting boards with several different devices make it possible for him to invent very useful devices for the market after the war is over. He says that he plans to place all of these on the market in the near future.

Race Inventor Develops Robot

The Whip Miami, Fla.
8-5-44

DETROIT, Mich., July 26 (PP

NS) — Joseph N. Blair who has won extensive fame as an inventor including a torpedo boat, has announced the perfection of an aerial torpedo for long range bombing. The new device which rivals the German robot used against England, may play an important part in America's future war offensives. Mr. Blair and friends are now negotiating to see what part the new weapon can play in the defeat of Germany and Japan.

Lynchburg-Born Inventor Back Home With Gadgets

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.
4-22-44

LYNCHBURG, Va. — A variety of inventions, including a patented flag staff that (won't let the flag misbehave by wrapping around the pole; an arrangement that allows one to open both upper and lower sashes of a window simultaneously and a picture frame that displays different subjects with the turning of a concealed knob, have been brought to Lynchburg by Frank D. Crichton.

LIVED IN WASHINGTON

The neatly dressed, silver-haired man who was born here but has spent the greater part of his life in Washington, says he has hired of the nation's capital and plans to set up a shop in Lynchburg to manufacture some of the inventions on which he holds patents.

So far, he confided, the Crichton automatic flag staff made of light aluminum, has proved the most successful of his inventions from the standpoint of sales. However, the war, which put a stop to civilian use of aluminum, has halted the manufacture of his clever staff which contains ball bearings inside, allowing the staff to revolve according to the cloth banner's whims and thus does not wrap around the pole to which it is attached.

4-22-44

BORN IN LYNCHBURG

The inventor said he was born just across the James River from Lynchburg and at one time, while still a boy, worked in the press room of the News. His father, H. W. Crichton, operated a barber shop on Ninth street for many years, he said.

Other members of his family, three brothers, also contracted the "inventor bug" which eventually made them star performers on the old Keith Vaudeville circuits. They were know as the "Crichton Brothers," and their act consisted of making huge hoops perform in amazing ways. One hoop could virtually tap-dance, Frank Crichton recalled.

4-22-44

For the present Crichton is staying at 600 Polk street. "There's no place like Lynchburg," he said, regaling that even while living in Washington he couldn't get the old home town off his mind. Result was the naming of his firm "The Lynchburg Machine Co." "I was born in Madison Heights, but lived in Lynchburg," he said, explaining the title he picked for his firm.

Colored Inventor Gives GI's Portable Iceboxes

AFRO-American

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Although it is but one of a number of important products of his inventive genius, a portable refrigerator which is bringing comforts to soldiers in the tropics is the pride of Frederick Jones.

In addition to his gasoline-motor refrigeration unit, Mr. Jones is credited, in an article by John

Nybert in the Minneapolis Star Journal, with an impressive list of achievements.

Inventions Vary

They include the development of radio station equipment, one of the first portable X-ray machines, a portable ice cream machine that turns out the finished product from powdered ingredients, and motion picture sound equipment.

Mr. Jones is 50 and a native of Cincinnati. His education consisted of six years in grammar school and a correspondence course in electrical engineering.

Honored by Engineers

Nevertheless, his ability has won for him election to the American Society of Refrigeration Engineers and he has been called to the Bureau of Standards in Washington for consultation with the Office of the Quartermaster General.

The refrigeration unit, small enough to be flown to forward areas in a combat zone and set up in a few minutes, is providing soldiers with ice cubes as well as the means of preserving fresh vegetables and meat.

Little Attention Needed

It is automatic to the extent that it requires no attention except that of providing gasoline.

Mr. Jones's portable X-ray machine was developed from the suggestion of a doctor he encountered while in France during the last war, who thought it would be "wonderful" if an X-ray machine could be moved instead of moving an injured patient to it.

According to the Star Journal more than 75 per cent of the theatres in the Northwest are using sound equipment designed by Mr. Jones.

Atlantan Gets Award From War Department

Atlanta World Ga. 1-23-45

Edward T. Flanagan of Atlanta, Georgia, received a Victory Award by the War Department, January 9, 1945. This award was given as a result of a Victory Suggestion submitted by him to the War Department whereby the actual time and materials saved in the preparation of address sheets used for the securing of information on the mailing of officers' commissions would save the War Department $5,300 per year in time and money.

The Victory Award was presented with proper ceremonies by Brigadier General Edward F. Witsell of the Adjutant General's Department, together with a certificate evidencing the award of $40.

Mr. Flanagan received a special congratulatory letter from Brigadier General Robert H. Dunlop, Acting Adjutant Geneal.

SON OF ATLANTANS

Mr. Flanagan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Flanagan of Atlanta. He is a member of Allen Temple A. M. E. Church and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. He pursued his education at Booker Washington High School, Xavier University and Morris Brown College. 1-22-45

The letter from Brigadier Gen. Dunlop to Flanagan follows:

Dear Mr. Flanagan:

When our Committee on Awards recently recommended that the originator of Suggestion Number 118 be given a cash award of $40, it was a pleasure to approve it, for the suggestion was one of merit.

Now that I learn that you originated the suggestion and have received the award, I wish to congratulate you and to express my thanks and appreciation of your thought and initiative in developing nd submitting this idea. It should be a source of real satisfaction to you to know that your idea, having been adopted, has resulted in the use of a new address sheet for securing information for the mailing of Officers' commnssions, and that you have made a contribution of such value to your country.

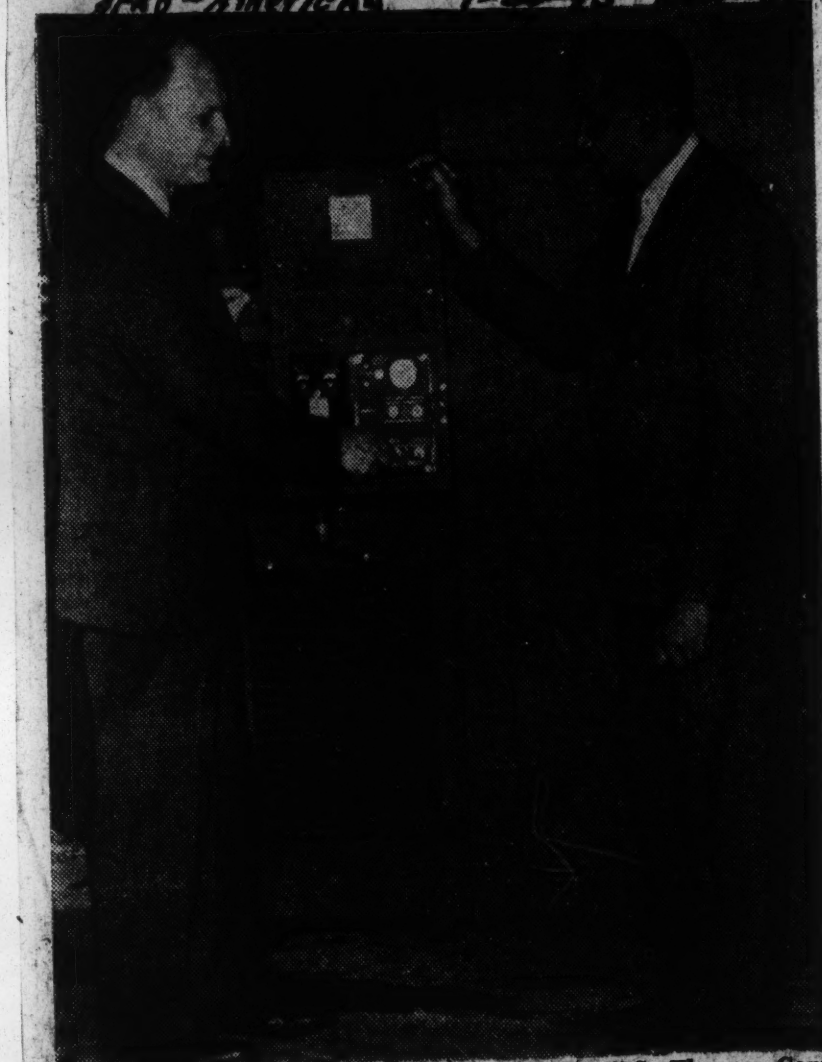
A copy of this letter is being made a part of your permanent record in the files of the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H DUNLOP
Brigadier General
Acting The Adjutant General

Inventor of Mobile Refrigerator

AFRO-American 1-27-45



Frederick Jones, right, chief engineer at the U.S. Thermo Control Co., 22 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, who is shown here with the automatic mobile refrigerator he invented which has made it possible for service men in the South Pacific jungles to have fresh meat and vegetables on their menus. Shown with Mr. Jones is J. A. Numero, presiden of the company.

Johnson C. Smith Scientists Develop Pulp-Paper Process

Journal & Guide 5-14-45

Special to Journal and Guide

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A new paper producing process for the manufacture of very good corrugated shipping containers from cotton stems ordinarily left standing in the fields after the cotton is picked, has been developed by Johnson C. Smith University here. Cotton states this week were urged by the Office of Production Research and Development of the War Production Board to take advantage of the process.

The new paper-producing process, was reported by the OPRD after the completion of tests by the Herty Foundation Laboratory of the Georgia State Government in Savannah.

LABORATORY REPORT

The laboratory report said that the process makes it possible to process cotton stems into a very good corrugating medium for shipping containers, and that no new types of machinery are needed to digest the pulp or refine it. The material processes very readily with from 12 to 15 per cent chemicals, the report pointed out, and very little time is required to refine the cotton stems. The process requires only 10 minutes as compared with three hours required for pine pulp. Power requirements are very low.

The idea for the new process, which may materially help the current paper shortage, originated at Johnson C. Smith University with Dr. Cyril Fitzgerald Atkins, professor of chemistry, and Ulysses Simpson Brooks, a member of the faculty. Following conferences with the Office of Production Research and Development, the school was given a contract to develop the experiment with financial aid from the Government. The contract, which resulted in an expenditure of $28,400, extended from December 20, 1943, through October 1944.

Professor Brooks, one of the two experimenters, is now completing work for his doctorate at the University of Chicago.

Paper From Cotton Stems

Chemists at the Johnson C. Smith University are shown conducting tests of cotton stalk fiber in the science building. From left to right are, Dr. C. F. Atkins, director of the department of chemistry; U. S. Brooks, associate professor of chemistry and physics, and D. T. Ray, associate professor of biology. They found that many grades of paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks. (Photo Courtesy Charlotte Observer)

Inventor Moves to Protect Patent Rights

AFRO-AMERICAN 6-16-45

NEW YORK—Solomon Harper, inventor, has retained attorneys to halt infringements of his thermostatic instruments, examined by a consulting engineer of Thomas E. Edison, Inc. He does not desire to stop production, but is seeking quicker action on his patents. 6-16-45

Negro College Develops Cardboard from Cotton

Ph. Tribune 5-19-45

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Cotton States this week were urged by the Office of Production Research and Development of the War Production Board to take advantage of a new paper-producing process developed by a Negro university for the manufacture of very good corrugated shipping containers from cotton stems ordinarily left standing in the fields after the crop is picked. 5-19-45

The new paper - producing process, developed by Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., was reported by the Office of Production Research and Development, after the completion of tests by the Herty Foundation Laboratory of the Georgia State Government in Savannah.

The laboratory report said that the the process makes it possible to process cotton stems into a very good corrugating medium for shipping containers, and that no new types of machinery are needed to digest the pulp or refine it. The material processes very readily with from 12 to 15 per cent chemicals, the report pointed out, and very little time is required to refine the cotton stems. The process requires only 10 minutes as compared with three hours required for pine pulp. Power requirements are very low.

The idea for the new process, which may materially help the current paper shortage, originated at Johnson C. Smith University with Dr. Cyril Fitzgerald Atkins, professor of chemistry, and Ulysses Simpson Brooks, a member of the faculty. Following conferences with the Office of Production Research and Development, the school was given a contract to develop the experiment with financial aid from the Government. The contract, which resulted in an expenditure of $28,400, extended from December 20, 1943, thru October 1944. 5-19-45

Prior to its work on this wood pulp extender project, Johnson C. Smith University had done some experimental work for the Southern Friction Materials Co., a paper company of Charlotte, N. C.

Although, under the new process, the use of cotton stems is considered highly successful for the manufacture of corrugated paper, the process will not be used for bond paper because of its low yield. It is estimated that a farmer can harvest and haul a ton of cotton stalks to a paper plant for approximately $7.00. He is paid for the stalks at a rate that will make a steady supply of stalks available.

Professor Brooks, one of the two experimenters, is now completing work for his doctorate at the University of Chicago.

Around the Circle

By EUGENE ANDERSON

NEGRO LOSING MONOPOLY.—Through the years farm work in the Southern United States has been preserved almost exclusively for the Negro population. While for some of the jobs pay seemed miserably inadequate, yet for cotton picking, cotton chopping, fruit and vegetable gathering and other kinds of work in which big, little, old and young could take part and earn something life was more care-free than it was in town jobs where the cash income seemed greater.

ANDERSON

And people who were trying to think for the best interests of the greatest number of Americans, jealously guarded the rights of the Negro in such jobs as cotton-picking, and the like. Even when it was announced that a mechanical cotton picker had been perfected, so that human labor could be dispensed with in gathering the crop, it was agreed that the machine should be kept off the market for a few years at least, so as to prevent an upset of Negro labor on the farm.

But recent developments have brought about the upset, regardless of whether the people concerned were to be benefited or injured. Farming is not as important to the Negro population now as it was a few years ago. The sawmills and the pulp mills and public works and jobs around the towns are drawing the Negroes away from the farms, and only recently a new scheme has been announced for "chopping cotton" or weeding cotton. The women and children who have in the past few generations been helping the menfolk to thin the cotton and chop out the grass and weeds will no longer be needed. Diesel burners can "flame" the cotton when it is six inches or taller, and this will control weeds and grasses without affecting production, says Country Gentleman. The cost of this proces is said to be 15 cents to 35 cents an acre for fuel. Of course, tractors and laborers will be needed just as they were needed when the women and children wanted the jobs.

Some of the old-time laborers are asking themselves whether the race as a whole will be helped or hurt by such wholesale changes.

ARTHUR REED, INVENTOR, DIES

DETROIT—(ANP)—Arthur W. Reed, noted inventor and industrialist, died here July 9, after a brief illness. Mr. Reed was 62 years of age.

The inventor was born in Boston, came to Detroit in 1900, and became known throughout the Nation for his inventions, which includes Atlas power brakes for automobiles, trucks and trains; Atlas power automobile refrigeration; non-skid heavy duty motor vehicle equipment; the Reed-Ball Marine boats; Atlas power window hoists; convertible top hoist opener and closer; Atlas power dump truck lifts, and many others.

Mr. Reed founded the Atlas Power organization, the largest industrial organization among colored people in the United States, in 1937.

Detroit Inventor, Industrialist Dies

DETROIT—(ANP)—Arthur W. Reed, founder in 1937 of the Atlas Power organization and inventor of Atlas mechanical improvements, died here July 9, after a brief illness.

Funeral services were held last Thursday at Third Street Baptist Church. Mr. Reed, a native of Boston, was 62 years old.

The industrial organization which he founded owns and operates a cosmetic manufacturing company and a jewelry business near the downtown section of the city.

His inventions include Atlas power brakes for automobiles, trucks and trains, Atlas power automobile refrigeration, non-skid heavy duty motor vehicle equipment, the Reed-Ball Marine boats, Atlas power window hoist opener and closer, and Atlas power dump truck lifts.

Worker's Invention Wins $250 Award

CHARLESTON, S. C.—(ANP)—A power-driven caulker's chisel, doing the work formerly required of four men working with mallet and chisel to repair leaking ships, has earned Walter H. Snype, of Mt. Pleasant, S. C., an award of $250 plus a certificate of individual production merit by the beneficial suggestions committee of the Charleston Navy Yard.

The device is estimated to save the government approximately $9,000 annually at this yard.

Mr. Snype, who operated his own boat yard at Mt. Pleasant before coming to the navy yard in 1938, conceived his device one day as he stopped to rest while chiseling out useless caulk on a ship his crew was repairing. He noticed a worker nearby working with a power-driven hammer and wagered to himself the same kind of device could be employed in his work.

He experimented along this line, rigging up a power driven caulker's chisel and found his hunch was right. The device was turned over to yard officials and has been adopted.

Invention By Haitian Student Gets U. S. Patent

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Leo Pierre, a student at Hampton Institute, became the first Haitian citizen to receive a patent from the United States Patent Office this week.

Pierre secured a patent for a combination tool which can be used to assemble and dismount machine guns and other mechanical equipment. Patents for two other inventions by the young Haitian are pending. One for a pocket machine gun, and another for an automatic magazine for machine guns.

Pierre is a native of Cap Haitien, Haiti, and intends to return to his country in December as a teacher. He completed his three inventions while studying machine shop practice at Hampton as a student in the Division of Trades and Industries.

INVENTOR SELLS AUTO PATENT!

DEVICE FOR OVERCOMING "BLIND" PARKING

Through the aid of a specially designed mirror, motorists in the future will enjoy a greater degree of comfort when parking their cars in cramped spaces or at the curbs. By virtue of the mirrors shape and wide angle characteristic motorists will be able to observe their remote fenders, ground view as well as nearby objects thus avoiding bruised fenders and headaches.

The inventor, Alvin C. Gary, of 230 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., obtained his patent in 1941. Although the characteristics of glass in general is well known, it was only through the aid of a model that patent Attorney C. James Cottrell, of Washington, D. C. and New York was able to convince the patent office of the feasibility of Gary's invention.

After a relatively brief examination and demonstration, Mr. Daniels of the American Scientific Instrument Co. of New York City, N. Y. was fully convinced of the impact this invention would have on the driving public; thus exclusive manufacturing and selling rights was assigned to this company which will soon market the Gary Parking Mirror at a popular price.

Mr. Gary also holds a patent on a pair of extracting pliers; by means of these pliers objects such as glass, tacks, etc. which become lodged beneath the surface of pneumatic auto tires may easily be extracted.

Community Workshop Grows With 'Boll Clipper' Invention

By EVERETT AMIS

Johnnie Maher, a young Bartlett farmer, wanted some kind of machinery to clip off unopened bolls on late cotton, but farm machinery is pretty hard to buy these days.

In fact, he wasn't even sure that such a machine had ever been manufactured, so—he spent several nights working in the Bartlett Community Workshop and built a "boll clipper" of his own design.

That Started Something

That, says O. C. Ferrell, Shelby County instructor of vocational agriculture, is one of the big reasons why he sought, and obtained, Federal aid to open up the workshop for farmers of the Bartlett community.

"While the shop was intended primarily to teach the farmers how to repair hard-to-get machinery, we always have stressed the importance of improvising," he said. "Farm machinery, of course, is difficult to obtain. Our program of 'Farm Machinery and Equipment Repair and Construction' is an avenue through which farmers can solve many of their wartime needs.

"We also want them to benefit from the course after the war, by learning to do many of the common repair jobs that have to be done on the farm."

Mr. Maher's improvised "clipper" not only rids cotton plants of unwanted bolls—it even picks the cotton, said Mr. Ferrell.

"All the tests he's run so far have proved successful," he continued. "Mr. Maher reports that the machine can pick 10 acres of cotton, each yielding a bale, in one day. It takes two men to operate it and fuel costs him only $1.05 for a day's work. He says it can do the task of 40 men, and that's important when labor is so hard to get."

Something Like a Comb

The machine is built on the principle of a large comb, clipping off the bolls much as a pocket comb is likely to pluck out a chunk of snarled hair in a person's head. Its teeth are sharpened and it is pulled along the cotton rows by means of a tractor-drawn trailer. Its value, Mr. Ferrell points out, isn't to be overlooked in the face of farm labor shortage.

Bartlett's Community Workshop owes its origin to a survey of farmers' needs, made shortly after Mr. Ferrell's arrival there last August from the University of Tennessee.

"I learned," he said, "that farmers throw away a great deal of machinery in need of repair, simply because they don't know how to repair it. Nor is it easy to replace farm equipment right now. Therefore, the logical solution was a course of instruction which not only will help the farmer keep his equipment in good shape, but will save him money to invest in other farm enterprises."

Mr. Ferrell received the go signal for his project from the Shelby County Board of Education, and received financial assistance from the War Food Administration.

He set up the workshop, equipping it with such facilities as sharpening devices and an arc welder. In all, he now has between $1200 and $1500 worth of equipment.

Next he persuaded Frank Allen, Bartlett mechanic, to give instruction under his supervision, and Mr. Allen not only shows his students how to repair everything from an ax handle to a big tractor disc, but tears down and rebuilds complicated machinery to teach them the use of different tools, the function of mechanical parts and the methods of determining what causes breakdowns.

"We have about 28 members now, and vacancies for about seven more," Mr. Ferrell says. "The instruction is free and the facilities of the workshop are always at the disposal of the members." Classes meet every Tuesday and Thursday night.

Welding broken parts of machinery is one of the biggest projects of the students, but others have improvised substitutes for unavailable equipment.

John Samples, for instance, has built a lime-spreader at a cost of about $20. It works efficiently and would have cost about $135 in a store, Mr. Ferrell says. Trailers, built of scrap metal and pieces of discarded equipment, are another favorite project.

Hampton Inventor Given Bid

Foreign Power Seeks Gun Tool Of Haiti Native

By ALBERT L. HINTON

HAMPTON, Va.—The sum of two and a half million dollars for three recent inventions has been offered to Leo Pierre, a student in the division of trades and industries at Hampton Institute, by an unnamed foreign government, it was learned late last week.

Mr. Pierre, who became the first citizen of the Republic of Haiti to receive a patent from the United States Patent Office, will leave soon for his native country, where he will teach for some time before returning to this country to resume his studies.

MACHINE GUN TOOL

The Hampton Institute student recently received U. S. Patents on a combination tool which can be used to assemble and dismount machine guns; a pocket machine gun; and an automatic magazine for machine guns.

Although he confirmed on Saturday that he had been offered a total of two and a half million dollars for his invention by a foreign government which he declined to name, Mr. Pierre was emphatic in his assertions that he will not sell the devices without the approval and consent of the democratic Haitian government from which he received financial assistance in perfecting the inventions.

EXPERT MACHINIST

The inventor, who is an expert machinist and former gun repairman in his native land, recently returned from Washington, D. C., where final details in obtaining the patents were cleared up. The Haitian embassy in Washington was of invaluable assistance to him in dealing with officials of the U. S. Patent Office, he said.

The foreign government which is interested in his inventions, Mr. Peirre said, is interested "in scientific research and development of new inventions," was the way he expressed it.

While in the Nation's Capital, the inventor was interviewed and phographed for the newsreels.

THREE INVENTIONS

Mr. Pierre completed his three inventions while studying machine shop at Hampton, where he also studied automobile mechanics.

A native of Cap Haitien, he was a student at the Lycee Phillipe Guerrier and received a diploma from the Cole Professionelle of Cape Haitien before entering Hampton Institute as a special student a little more than two years ago.

A Better Mouse Trap, Able to Drown as Many as 7, Invented by New Yorker

Latest Method Not Offensive to Women; Booker T. Schuler, Designer, Also Composer

By RICHARD DIER
(AFRO Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK—Harlem's ace inventor is Booker T. Schuler, 38-year-old, ex-Army corporal, whose latest invention, a mouse trap that can catch and drown as many as a half-dozen mice at one time, is being sought after by a host of New York manufacturers. Schuler paid more than $200 to have it patented in Washington and if it is manufactured Harlem housewives will be able to buy it retail at around $1 or $1.50 and rid themselves of the rats infesting their tenement apartments.

He describes his invention as a "great weapon for ridding the world of pests and a Godsend to housewives."

3-7 Caught in Night

The model of the mouse trap consists of a masonite cover, with a mouse-sized trap door in its center, which he places over a pail of water. Bits of cheese are placed on the cover, and as the mouse steps in to get it, he falls through the trap door and drowns.

"We caught seven mice in one night," he told the AFRO. "You can catch as many of them as you can get in the pail. From three to seven is the average per night.

"The trap is so arranged that when a mouse falls in the pail of water, it drowns right away because there isn't enough room to swim around.

Prevented from Swimming

"I learned that mice swim very well and can stay on top of the water for a long time. The noise they make naturally discourages others from trying for the cheese, and that worked against me.

"So I went ahead and fixed up the trap so that there wasn't enough space for one to swim around, and it drowned in about two minutes.

"In the morning, all the housewife has to do is empty the pail with the dead mice, without even having to look at them.

Schuler explained that mice cannot tread water like humans, and swim at a 45-degree angle. Although the model has 22 parts, he revealed, the trap manufactured for sale will consist of about 10 parts and be made of plastic or metal, and subsequently be cheaper.

Mice a GI Problem

His interest in catching mice originated in Guadalcanal, where he found himself sleeping with them wherever he bunked.

When he came home last December after three and-a-half years of Army service, he found himself very disturbed with the mice running around his apartment all night long.

After fussing around with ordinary mouse traps for some time, he conceived the idea for his invention. He set it down on paper, and the following day made a model out of cardboard. That night, he caught seven mice and

BOOKER T. SCHULER,

knew his experiment was a success.

"What housewife wouldn't rather empty a bucket-full of mice down the water way than mess around with one measly mouse?" he asked.

Invented Medical Kit

While in the service, Schuler invented a medical supply kit that filled the emergency equipment needs of an Air Evacuation Transport Squadron stationed in the South Pacific.

After a flight surgeon offered preliminary ideas, he designed and made an original model of his kit, and finally, out of scanty, available supplies, manufactured 40 units by hand, frequently using his own time.

His efforts were described in a letter of commendation from his commanding officer as "an outstanding example of initiative, cooperation and devotion to duty above and beyond the average."

No Reward by Army

Although proud of that invention, Schuler feels that the Army took advantage of him, since he didn't get a cent for it, despite its widespread use and is subsequently reluctant to discuss others on which he is working.

"All the Army gave me was a citation and a slap on the back. That taught me a good lesson."

Also a Songwriter

He is also a song-writer, having composed three numbers overseas. The Mills Brothers may record one of them soon. His latest song is "Supposing", the lyrics and music all his.

His hobby is making lamps and ash trays out of big gun shells, and photograph holders of pure leather.

All in all, Booker is a remarkable man whose ingenuity is bound to pay him dividends in the long run. "I have my fingers in a lot of pies," he says.

Tailoring is his regular trade, although he's not working at it now. He is currently devoting all his time to his inventions and his music. At one time, he was a designer and a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

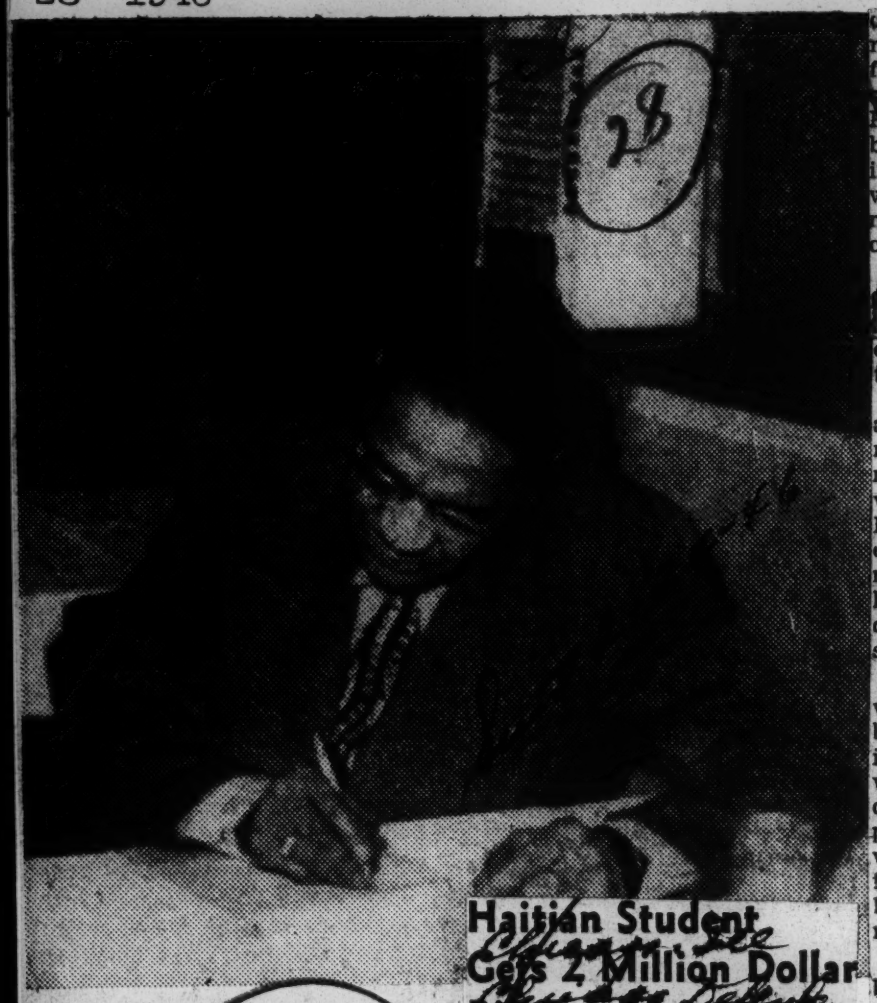
Daughter, 6, Artistic

Born in Cameron, S.C., he completed his high school education in Sumter and in 1927 came to New York.

A member of the armed forces from July 10, 1942 to December 1945, he served only in the Quartermaster Corps, but was subjected to numerous bombing attacks on Guadalcanal.

He lives with his wife, Gloria, and their daughter, Cynthia, at 450 W. 151 Street, in a comfortable apartment.

Cynthia, six, is a singer, dancer and comedienne and a product of Mary Bruce's "Starbuds of 1946", a hit at the City Center and coming to Carnegie Hall in June. She has already had tests with 20th Century-Fox Studios.



SKETCHING INVENTION — FRED W. YOUNG, whose picture appears above while having dinner at the Silver Streak Grill Dining Room, was caught by the cameraman, Mr. George Andrews of the Photo Laboratory.

Mr. Young was sketching his latest invention, "The Automatic which he thought was something that was really needed. He has now over three hundred agents all over the country. Orders are coming from the factory daily.

He also has a bid on his "Automatic Coin Wrapping Machine," he has also several other devices which will be on the market as soon as the steel strikes are over.

Mr. Young has studied all classes of devices that are needed. Mr Young, who is the business manager of The Silver Streak Grill. If any one has an invention and need any help, you are free to write him and he will advise you just what steps to take in your patent matters.

Haitian Student Gets 2 Million Dollar Bid For Inventions

HAMPTON, Va.—Leon Pierre, Haitian student at Hampton institute, has been offered two and a half million dollars by an unnamed foreign government for three inventions he completed while at Hampton.

The weighty bid was made this week for a combination tool used to assemble and dismount machine guns; a pocket machine gun; and an automatic magazine for machine guns which the young Haitian completed within the last two years.

Pierre asserted that he will not sell the inventions without the approval and consent of the Haitian government from which he received financial assistance in perfecting his work.

The student recently received U. S. patents for the three inventions, and was the first Haitian so honored by the United States. An expert machinist and former gun repairman, Pierre will soon return to Haiti to teach for an indefinite time before resuming his studies.

Negro Scientist Makes Cotton Stalk Paper

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — (ANP) — A contribution to the South's economy which may rank alongside those made years ago in the deeper South by George Washington Carver looms. This contribution is the development of a process for making critically needed paper and corrugated board from cotton stalks, heretofore a worthless production.

Chief credit for the process goes to Barbados-born Dr. Cyril Fitzgerald Atkins, head of the chemistry department of Johnson C. Smith university.

Since perfection of the process Dr. Atkins and his associates have been besieged with inquiries relative to the possibilities of commercial paper production. Some inquiries have come from top-ranking firms of the nation. The idea originated from Dr. Atkins, who holds a Ph.D. from the University of Iowa, back in December, 1943. Bulwarking him in his idea and his work was Ulysses Simpson Brooks, former member of the university's chemistry faculty.

The War Production board's office of production research and development became intensely interested and appropriated $28,400 for the project.

The process was perfected after a year of hard work. The experiments prepared samples of paper made from the whole cotton. In Savannah, the Herty foundation, using Dr. Atkins' method, has prepared corrugated board samples on a commercial basis. In Canton, N. C., the huge Champion Paper and Fiber company has prepared a number of samples of paper.

Cotton stalks used in the work were pulled by hand, and the adhering soil was removed by shaking. The material pulped readily with from 12 to 15 per cent chemicals. Not only does this paper compare favorably with that made from wood pulp but the time required for pulping and the cost are both less. No new types of machinery are required to digest or refine the pulp.

A variety of grades of paper can be produced, including writing papers which take ink well, paper towels, napkins, wrapping papers and cardboard for container production.

According to information, the average acre of cotton yields 1,000 lbs. of stalks, and this produces about 300 pounds of pulp. At the basic rate of 50 cents an hour for manual labor, a ton of stalks could be pulled and delivered for $7, Dr. Atkins estimates. If all the cotton stalks in this nation were salvaged— not a likely possibility— a maximum of 27,500 tons of paper could be produced from this source.

The major problem is that of harvesting the cotton stalk. To do this by hand would not be satisfactory, but Dr. Atkins holds high hopes that cotton planters or industrialists will contrive machinery which will perform this operation.

If a method of harvesting is developed which will cut down these costs, then Dr. Atkins believes large-scale production of paper from cotton stalks could prove a highly profitable enterprise as well as provide additional income for the South's cotton growers. Up to now the stalk has had no commercial use.

A few days ago, Dr. Atkins received from a nationally-known concern a request to experiment on the development of material as a substitute for wood veneer or resawn lumber, which composes the faces of wirebound boxes. Such a substitute would be similar to solid fiberboard, in some respects, and cotton stems would be used as the base material.

Several graduates of Johnson C. Smith university and Prof. D. T. Ray, biologist there, gave valuable assistance in the work. These included John L. Ardrey, Annie L. Richardson, James C. Belton, and Thomasini Marshall.

Dr. Atkins, a member of the American Chemical society, received his B. S. degree in chemistry from Tufts college in 1924, and M. S. the following year from the University of Iowa and his Ph.D. degree there in 1935. He was professor of chemistry at Agricultural and Technical college in Greensboro, N. C. and Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, before coming to Johnson C. Smith in

Mr. Schuler builds a better mouse trap

THE LAST TIME Booker T. Schuler's name appeared in PM was November, 1944, when he was an Army corporal stationed in the South Pacific. He had invented a medical supply kit that filled the combat needs of an Air Evacuation Squadron, and for this we saluted him with a *Hats Off!*

Since his discharge a few months ago, Schuler, who is a tailor has been devoting his spare time to a new invention. This one, strictly for civilian use, is a mouse trap. In a letter to us he described it as a "godsend to housewives . . . a great weapon for ridding the world of pests and diseases."

Schuler lives in a dingy tenement building on West 151st Street, on the edge of Harlem. When we went there one night last week, he and his seven-year-old daughter, Cynthia, greeted us at the door, and Mrs. Schuler called out a hello from the kitchen, where she was washing the dinner dishes.

After making us comfortable in the shabby but neatly arranged living room, Schuler, who has a coffee-brown complexion and an excited manner, told us about his mouse trap.

"Now before showing you the trap," he said, "I'd like to tell you why I felt I *had* to invent it. The whole thing started in Guadalcanal, where I had to sleep with rats in tents, in foxholes, and in my bunk. They were rats big as little puppies, and so bold they thought nothing of crawling over your mosquito netting and looking right down at you."

Mrs. Schuler, a short, timid-looking woman, appeared in the doorway and nodded pleasantly at us.

"Then I got discharged and came home," Schuler went on, "and I thought I was finished with rats. But no. Right here in the house I'd hear mice squeaking around in the walls having a ball. And late at night, if we're out on the stoop, we see the big rats running around near the garbage cans."

"Oooh, I get scared when I see them," Cynthia said, moving closer to her father. She tugged at her pink hair ribbon and frowned.

"All along we'd been using the ordinary spring traps," Schuler said. "They'd sit around for weeks and weeks and the mice would walk all around them paying no attention.

Atomic bombs and mice

"Well, I got to thinking. They've been inventing atomic bombs and what not, but nobody's been doing anything about doing away with the mouse. I asked myself, 'What can *I* do about out-thinking the mouse?' And I went to work."

He told us that the first model of his trap consisted of a masonite cover, with a mouse-sized trap door in its center, which he placed over a pail of water. The trick was to get the mouse to go after bits of cheese bait set on the cover, fall through the trap door nd drown.

"When I saw the thing I didn't think much of it," Mrs. Schuler interrupted. "I said to Mr. Schuler, 'Are you going nuts?' But he was determined. At night he'd lie awake in bed hearing the mice squealing and he'd listen for them to fall through the trap door. But our mice was educated mice. They wouldn't go near the cheese."

"That's what made me decide to study mouse psychology," Schuler said. "I decided to hang newspapers over the kitchen door and leave the lights on. Then I punched a little peephole in the newspaper to see through. When things got real quiet, the mice would come out and play around like little kittens, rolling over each other and what not."

"Really," said Mrs. Schuler. "He isn't kidding. They played around just like little baby kittens."

"Well, looking through the peephole I was able to see what was wrong with my trap. I learned that the mouse has almost human faculties. As long as he's walking on solid ground, he's happy. Once the ground trembles and quivers he gets smart and pulls back. The mice got suspicious about my trap door because it quivered the minute they set foot on it."

No time for prayers

So Schuler made a trap door that wouldn't quiver and wouldn't drop until it "was too late for the mouse to even say his prayers." The new door hasn't been patented yet, and all he'd tell us was that it worked on a "balanced principle."

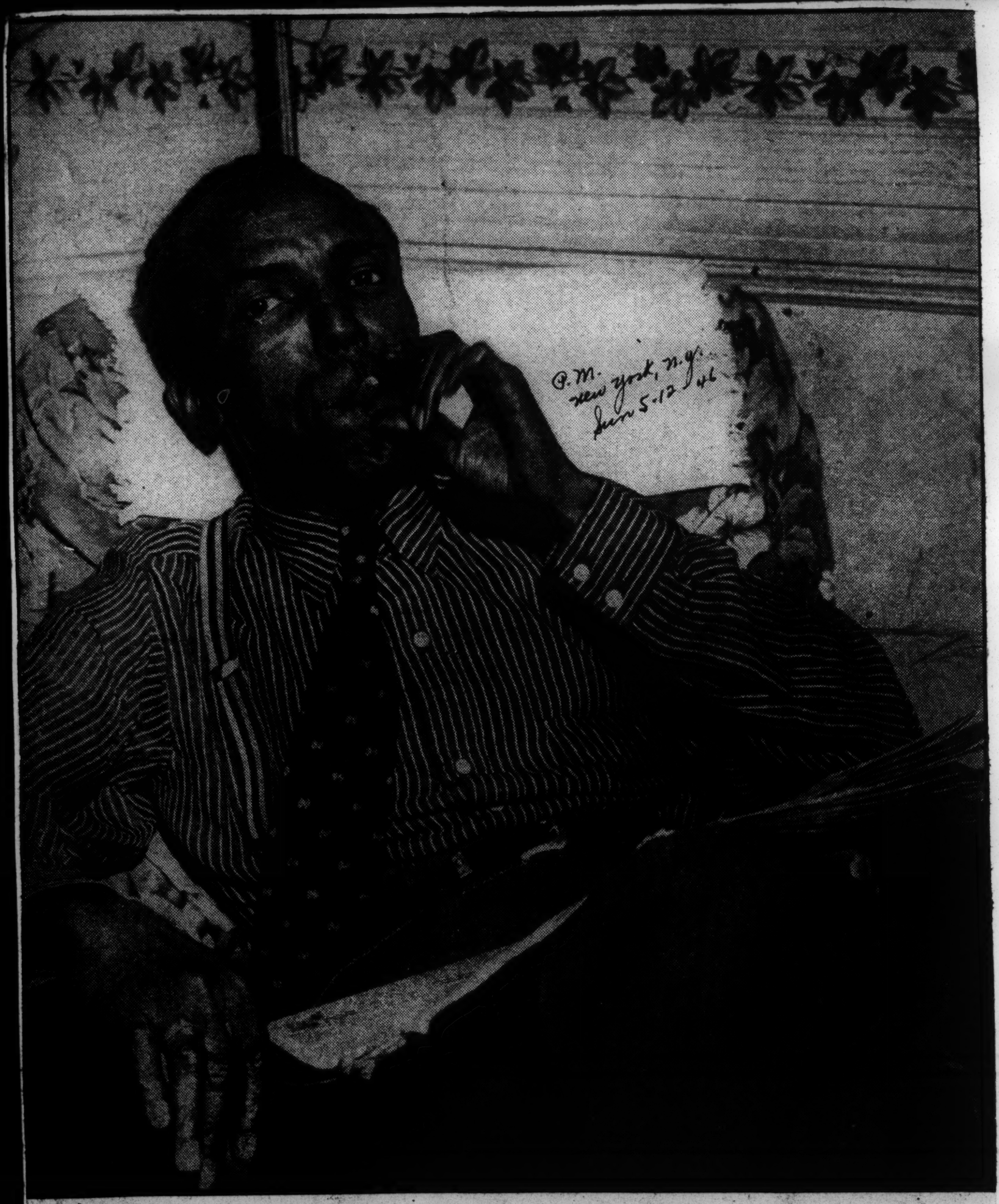
This new model seemed to work all right. Schuler caught a mouse the first night he set it up. "But it had its drawbacks," he said. "In the first place, when the trap door fell it didn't swing back to await the next mouse. And even if it did, the first mouse would still be swimming around and scaring away that next mouse. This was important and I had to consider it because mice don't forget so easy. My problem was to fix the trap so the mice would be innocent as babes no matter how many got drowned, or how long the trap was there."

After more experiments, he finally constructed a trap door that would swing back; also, by setting a second masonite section just above the water, and connecting it by tunnel with the trap door above, trapped mice couldn't come up for air and had to drown immediately.

"It worked like a charm this time," Schuler said, proudly. "We caught mice

Mrs. Schuler said. "It certainly gets rid of the mice. Either gets rid of them or makes them go visit their cousins. We haven't heard so much as a squeak for days."

"That's right," Schuler said, "and if they had described it, and designed so that it fitted over a water pail. He told us he hoped to find a manufacturer for his trap and set it down before us. It was as simple as his patent rights are cleared, every night."



P. M.
New York, N.Y.
Jun 5-12 46

Booker T. Schuler, journeyman tailor, Air Forces veteran and chronic inventor, relaxes in his now mouseless Harlem apartment.

PROFESSOR INVENTS MATHEMATICS SCALE

SCOWLANDVILLE, La.—L. R. Posey, head of the department of mathematics at Southern University, has recently designed a device called an Algebra Scale to help students understand the sign numbers in algebra and the Vernier Scale.

The Afro-American
28
Baltimore Md.

23 1947

How High Can Cobb Go With Invention?

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill. Sat 9-25-47 23

NEW YORK—Arnett Cobb, whose opening at the Savoy Ballroom last Monday packed that famous Harlem swing center, has turned inventor. He has developed a new super-thin saxaphone reed that makes possible those fantastically high notes which has earned for him the reputation of being "the wildest man on the saxophone." So interested are the music instrument manufacturers, that one of the leading firms sent a man to the Savoy opening to offer the noted maestro $5,000 for the rights to his invention.

DROWN THE LITTLE VERMIN: 23

He Has Really Built a Better Mousetrap

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

James Goodman, 146 Pine St., New York City, apparently listened to the old story about "build a better mousetrap," and chose just that as his career.

He must have had some measure of successs for Mr. Goodman came to Washington last week seeking a patent on what he thinks is that better mousetrap.

Mr. Goodman came to the AFRO office Monday and announced his attorney had just informed him he will get a patent on a new type mousetrap just invented.

Drown the Little Varmint

In describing his trap, Mr. Goodtorneys and solicitors of patents, are handling his interests.

May Cash In On Invention

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Railroad Pensioner Has Device to End Costly Wrecks.

Sat. 11-15-47 23

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

MIAMI—(ANP)—If all goes well with William Thomas Parker, retired railroad employe, who is barely existing on a $55 a month pension here, he'll have to file an income tax return by next March 15, and here's why.

The 70-odd year old Parker has obtained his preliminary patent papers on an invention which, if it proves practical, will put to an end for all times the possibilities of railroad wrecks.

There are a lot of people who have fantastic dreams and who depend on some powers of occultism to guide them into the realms of invention, but not so with Parker. He has worked on railroads and in railroad shops all of his life, and when he tells you why his invention is sound he offers you the proof at the same time.

RERAILING DEVICE Sat.

This invention of Parker's has to do with triple wheel surfaces, and all on the same axle. Should the occasion arise for the main wheel to leave the rails, a second wheel surface would automatically come into being and support the car. This second surface is so formed that by running it along a "re-railer," which would be set in the roadbed, the main wheel surface would be restored to the rail. 11-15-47

This method, Parker claims, would allow a train to run off the track for miles and then gradually re-rail itself without even slowing down.

"They could equip a whole railroad for the price of one or two wrecks," the old timer remarked. Since 1895, the inventor has worked in yards in Mobile and Birmingham.

Pensioner's Invention May End Railway Wrecks

23 Defender Chicago Ill

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

MIAMI— (ANP)— If all goes well with William Thomas Parker, retired railroad employe who is barely existing on a $55 a month pension here, he'll have to file an income tax return by next March 15, and here's why. Sat.

The 70-odd-year-old Parker has obtained preliminary patent papers on an invention which, if it proves practical, will put to an end for all time the possibilities of railroad wrecks. 11-22-47

There are a lot of people who have fantastic dreams and who depend on some powers of occultism to guide them into the realms of invention, but not so with Parker. He has worked on railroads and in railroad shops all of his life, and when he tells you why his invention is as sound as the proverbial dollar, he offers you the proof at the same time.

This invention of Parker's has to do with triple wheel surfaces, and all on the same axle. Should the occasion arise for the main wheel to leave the rails, a second wheel surface would automatically come into being and support the car. This second surface is so formed that by running it along a "re-railer," which would be set in the roadbed, the main wheel surface would be restored to the rail.

This method Parker claims, would allow a train to run off the tracks for miles and then gradually re-rail itself without even slowing down. Sat. 11-22-47

"They could equip a whole railroad for the price of one or two wrecks," the old timer remarked. Since 1895, the inventor has worked in yards in Mobile and Birmingham.

Nurse Seeks Patent for Invention Designed to Benefit Many Invalids

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 1-10-48

Canadian Firm to Market Apparatus; Idea Born From Hobby, Visit to Vets' Hospital

NEWARK

A nurse's visit last year to a veteran's hospital in New York bore fruit recently when Miss Bessie Blount of 519 Hawthorne Ave. registered with the U.S. Patent Office an apparatus designed to make life easier for armless persons and patients unable to feed themselves.

The invention is an invalid feeder and drinking aid, which, Miss Blount says, will be on the market soon. It is being produced by a Canadian company, the Research Development, of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Interviewed by the AFRO, Miss Blount gave the following information of her feeder.

Assists Helpless Persons

"My invention relates to a new and useful art in the nature of mechanical device for assisting paraplegics, armless persons, post-operation patients, and others who, through weakness of body, cannot feed nor supply themselves with food and drink without the assistance of nurses or attendants."

With the aid of the feeder, she pointed out, such persons are able to take food in semi-solid or liquid form by themselves.

Easier on Nurses

"All the nurse or attendant has to do is to attach the feeder and place food or drink in the container, which in turn is held in position by the feeder," Miss Blount explained.

The nurse, who has been working with handicapped persons for a number of years, revealed that she spent 10 months working out the first design.

Her only equipment, she confided, were some plastic, a file, ice pick, hammer, one or two dishes, and a pot of boiling water to soften the plasitc for molding.

"I usually worked from 1 a.m. to 4 a.m." she declared.

Spare Time Artist

A native of Norfolk, Va., Miss Blount attended public schools in North Jersey, Union Junior College in Cranford, and took a post-graduate course in physical education at Panzer College, East Orange.

For the past nine years she has spent her spare time working as an artist's and photographer's model, posing for health and character pictures and sketches.

Aided Handicapped

During this period, she learned to draw. "This," she says, "enabled me to design many devices for handicapped persons."

Her first work in rehabilitation began as a hobby by teaching handicapped persons to write with teeth and feet, as well as reading Braille with feet.

"But after coming in contact with paralyzed cases known as diplegia and quadriplegia (blind paralysis), I decided to make this my life's work," she asserted.

She emphasized that she has taught and worked with numerous handicapped former service men, and that it was her desire to help them which inspired her to invent the invalid feeder.

Pilot's Worried Dad Invents Safe Tank

Cleveland Call
21
Sat 1-24-48

Gets Patent on Gadget That Is Non-Explosive.

NEW YORK. — A father who was driven by fears for the safety of his bomber-pilot son says he has obtained a patent on the first collapsible, non-explosive fuel tank for aircraft.

Cleveland Ohio

"That was my son's chief fear when he went overseas five years ago—that a bullet would explode his gasoline tank," Henry W. Lorenz of Bayside, N. Y., said.

"I asked myself why we couldn't have a non-explosive gas tank. So I set out to invent one, and I did."

"The present conventional tank is a bomb," Lorenz said.

The reason for fuel tank explosions, the inventor said, is that in all present tanks, whether or not they are of the flexible type, air enters the tank through a vent to replace the used fuel, and forms an explosive mixture of oxygen and gasoline.

"A full tank can't explode," Lorenz said, "and my tank is always full. It's made of synthetic rubber, and being airtight, it collapses like an accordion as the tank is emptied."

Lorenz said his tank also eliminates refueling hazards, since no fumes are created when the tank is filled.

Sat 1-24-48

Another advantage, the inventor said, is that no moisture can enter to freeze in the fuel lines when the plane is flying at high altitudes.

ARMY SERGEANT DESIGNS A POWER PLANT IN JAPAN

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan 2-9-48

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA, Japan—Technician Fourth Grade Lareco Burnett, 1813 Newton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., a member of the 595th Engineer Dumpt Truck Company in Osawa, designed an electrical power plant and a heating system now used by his organization in the Far East Command. 1-9-48

Before entering the service in April, 1945, Sgt. Burnett was an engineering student at the University of Washington in Seattle.

by Cordell W. McVickers

Dr. J. T. Gier, professor of engineering at the University of California has developed a heat meter. The gadget, used secretly during the war, can measure human metabolism. Few persons know that Dr. Gier, who has been at California for two years, is colored. The meter was developed in collaboration with Prof. R. V. Dunkle, white.

JACKPOT AFTER 27 YEARS:

Oyster Shucker Stabs Self, Invents Machine

JAMAICA, Va.—Leary Dickerson, 54, turned a mishap into what may become his fortune. For hundreds of years, oystermen have shucked oysters by hand. But when Dickerson stabbed himself while shucking an oyster, he went to work inventing a shucking machine on which he holds three patents and which may revolutionize the industry.

A Norfolk firm went to Washington with an idea for such a machine and when they found that Dickerson already held patents on the idea, they looked him up and contracted to manufacture his machine o na royalty basis.

In addition to the royalties, the contract called for publication of a large ad in the Southside Sentinel of Urbana, Va., in which the inventor told his story.

Tells of Struggles

"After 27 years of struggle to get it before the manufactures," the ad read. "I have succeeded. . ." Also in the ad were pictures of Dickerson with his wife and two sons, whom he gives credit for helping him perfect the invention.

These two sons are James H. Dickerson, now employed in Pittsburgh, and William B. T. Dickerson, a student at Delaware State College.

Both Are War Veterans

The ad also points out that there are two daughters, Miss Carrie L. Dickerson, a graduate of St. Paul Technical Institute of Lawrenceville, Va. and a teacher at Hanover, Va.; and Miss Edna Dickerson, a student at Middlesex Training School.

The oyster-shucking machine is operated by an electric motor. It cuts a hole into the mouth of an oyster in such a way that an amateur may now open oysters, Dickerson said.

During the war, the inventor made a machine out of scrap iron, and women who had never shucked oysters before used it to shuck them and earned from $10 to $12 per day.

Patents Cutter For Brick Flue Liner

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Samuel J. Little, 60-year-old brick mason, received this week an official patent for a flue liner cutter. The invention grew out of Little's need for a device to cut holes for stove and furnace pipe in the flue liners more quickly and efficiently than by hammer and chisel.

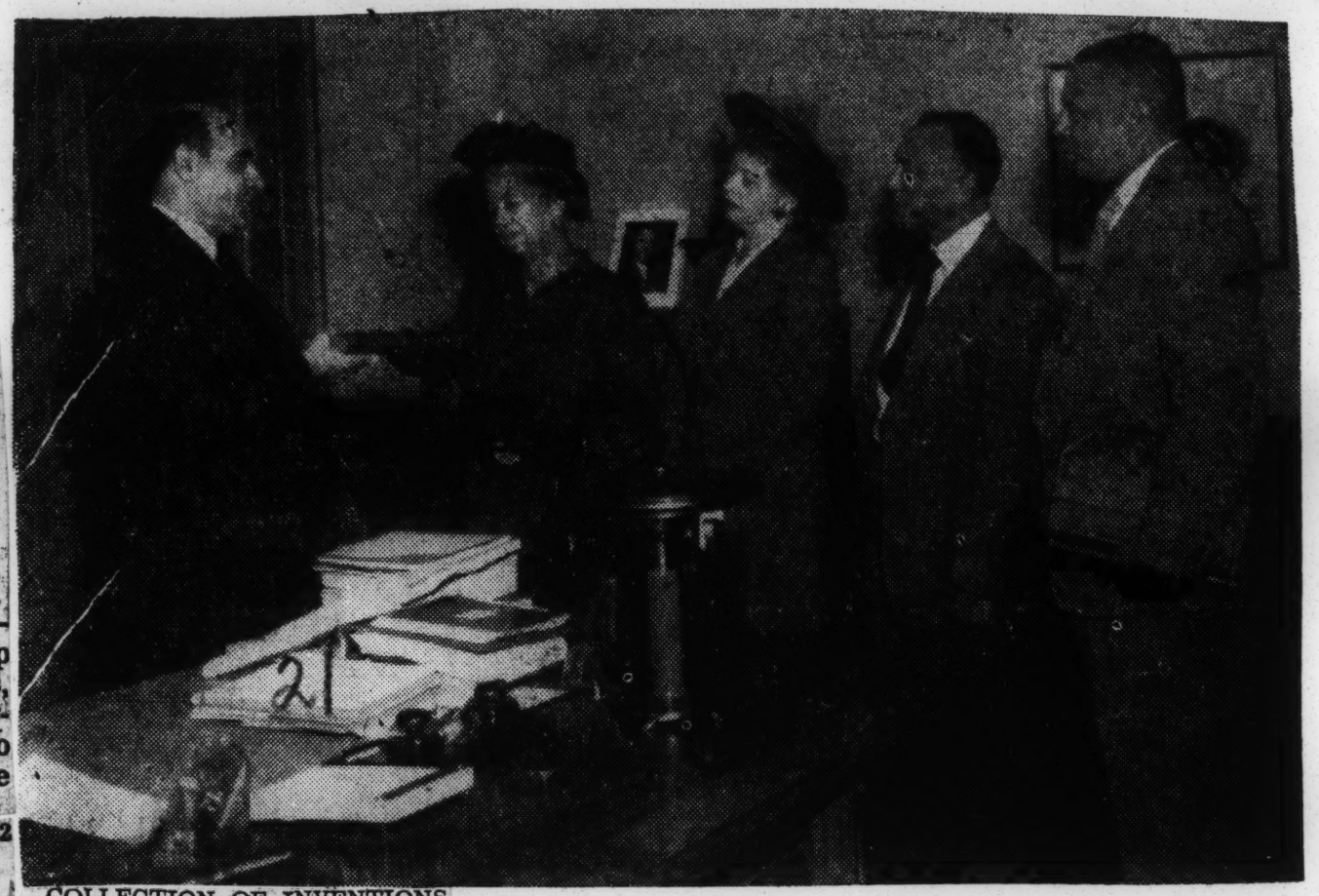
He worked out a device in which a rotary steel blade would do the work quickly and evenly without damage to the material.

THE INVENTOR of the new Lustra-Silk permanent, Dr. Jose Baraquiel Calva of Minneapolis, Minn., took Philly women by storm Sunday p. m., when he spoke at a tea in his honor at the Craig School of Beauty Culture.

Dr. Calva is on a field tour with Mrs. Carolyn B. Desmond, president of the Pennsylvania State Association of Beauticians and Cosmetologists, and national technician for Lustra-Silk.

Among tea guests were:

Mesdames Cordelia Greene Johnson, national president of the Beauty Culturists' League, and recently appointed commissioner of beauty culture for N. J.; Flanzie Searles Hollingsworth of Chester, State organizer of the Association; and Anna C. Bilbrew, radio commentator.



COLLECTION OF INVENTIONS —Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University, is shown receiving from Mrs. Charlotte J. Lankford, of Washington, D. C., four volumes containing a collection of some 2,000 certificates on inventions patented in the United States by Negroes. This rare set, the only such collection in existence, was prepared by the late Henry Baker during his fifty years of service as Patent Examiner with the U. S. Patent Office.

The volumes will be housed in the Moreland Room of Founders Library with the University's collections of works by and about the Negro, and will be made available for research purposes.

Left to right: President Johnson, Mrs. Charlotte J. Lankford, Mrs. I. M. Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Lankford; Dean L. K. Downing, of the School of Engineering and Architecture, and Mr. Joseph H. Reason, University Librarian.

The volumes were purchased some years ago from Mr. Baker by the late John A. Lankford, architect, who willed them to Howard University because of his great admiration for the University and his particular interest in its School of Engineering and Architecture and the welfare of Negro youth in the technical professions.

WOMAN 80 CLAIMS
GREEN COVER
INVENTION

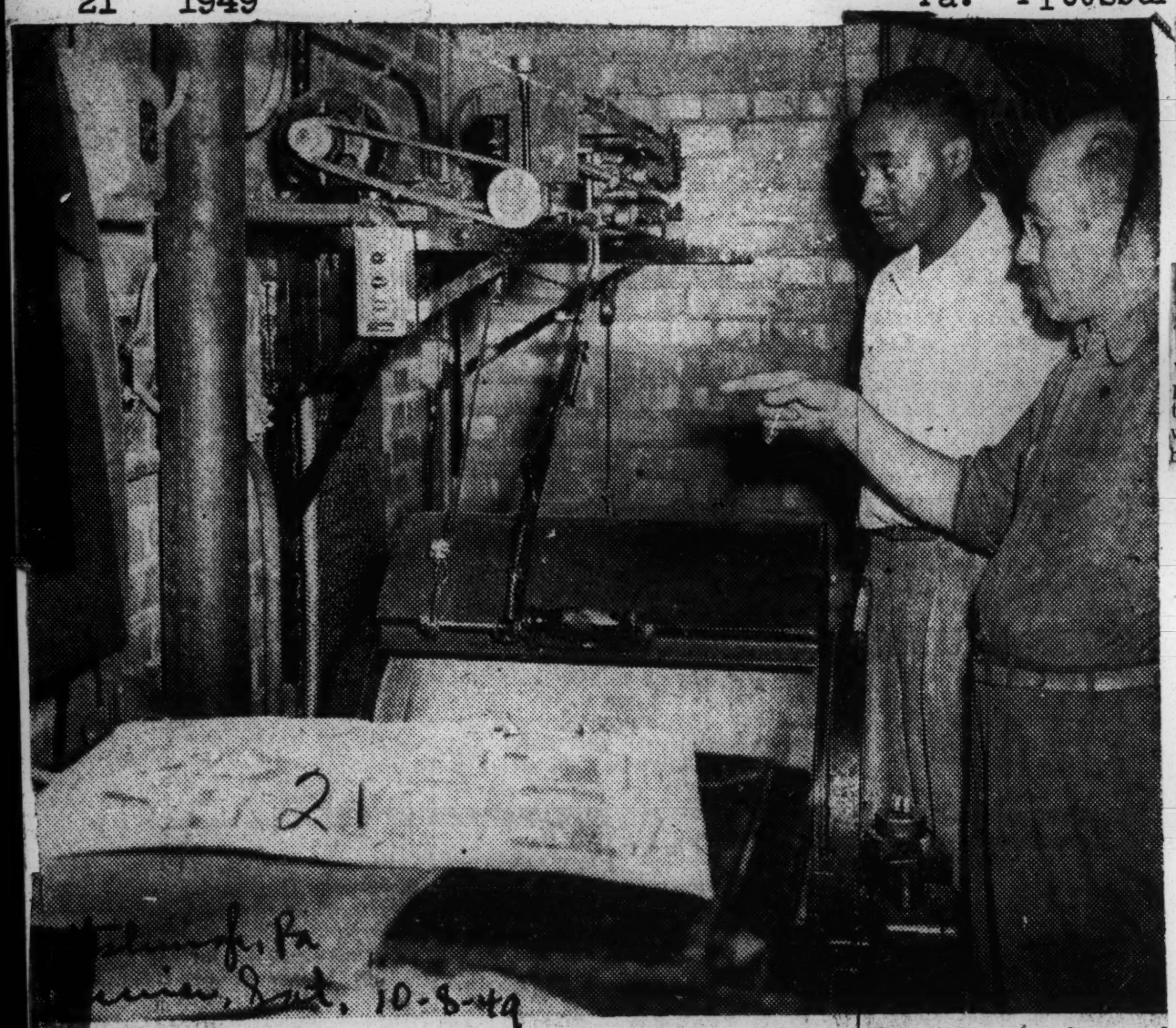
Maryville,Mo.(ANP)
The invention of the green covering used to hide the bare earth of open graves during funerals was the idea of an 80 year old local resident according to a claim registered here last week.Mrs.Mary Green Harden,the woman said she got the idea in 1902 to put branches of nearby evergreen trees over the raw clay of the open grave.

She carried her idea further by suggesting that paper could be shredded to look like grass abd made up into a mat to cover the ground. A white undertaker took the idea to an undertaker's convention in St. Louis, which adopted it.

Mrs.Harden unable to work because of a crippled hand, seeks to recover some of the profits from this invention.

Daily World
Atlanta,Ga.
Wed. 8-3-49

21 1949 Pa. Pittsburgh Courier



Courier Invention—Courier pressman William Lewis looks on as electrician A. J. Brown (right) explains the workings of automatic control to a vacuum dry mat former which he designed and built at a total cost of $145. The machine will save The Pittsburgh Courier's stereotype department much valuable time.—Sockwell Photo.

Employe Saves Courier Money

Courier Dept. 10-8-49

21

Bonus From 'First Lady' Rewards Ingenious Inventor

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Staff Writer)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Smooth gears of operation in the composing and stereotype departments of The Pittsburgh Courier's big plant are meshing smoother these days, thanks to the engineering ability of A. J. Brown, company electrician, who has placed an automatic control on a key piece of machinery.

A newspaper is realizing a ...e-saving in time and money ... the result of Mr. Brown's home-... control which operates the ...um Dry Mat Former in the ...eotype section. The mat, a key ... in the making of the modern ...paper, is first rolled from ... of type, placed into the mat former which compresses it into a half-circular shape.

The mat is then used to mold lead plates which are, in turn, placed upon The Courier's big presses.

"NEVER SAW ONE"

Mr. Brown, who has been employed at the biggest weekly newspaper in the world for the past eight years, declares that he "never saw a dry mat former before I came here.

When Bud Waters (Courier mechanical superintendent) told me that the Sta-Hi people (manufacturers of mat formers) had a machine that worked automatically, I thought that with my engineering experience, I could do something for him, so I designed one and built it, although I'm not a machinist."

The automatic control was built in three months by Brown, who did all the work with the exception of the electrical coils which were made up according to his specifications. The total cost of materials came to $145.

In addition to presenting Mr. Brown with a bonus check for $200 on behalf of The Courier, Mrs. Jessie Vann, president and treasurer, wrote Brown stating, "Frankly, I was amazed and very happy to know that we had an individual in our organization with that type of ability. But, the important thing to me is the fact that you had enough interest in The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company to use that ability for the benefit of the company.

"Someone has said that 'people who never do more than they get paid for, never get paid for more than they do.' I know that your work in this particular case was beyond the line of duty and I, therefore, want to express the appreciation of The Courier in a tangible way."

Mr. Brown, with two years of engineering instruction at the University of Chicago in 1926-27, "worked for myself" before coming to the "Courier family."

He has lived in Pittsburgh since he was five years old and at the present time is 47 years of age. Mr. Brown was born in Evanston, Ill. In addition to his genius with electrical equipment, the ace-electrician is the proud papa of a cuddly fourteen-months-old baby daughter.